

ON THE REEF IN DAYLIGHT

Bark Dunreggan May Be A Wreck.

DRIVES ON THE BEACH OFF DIAMOND HEAD AND FOILS ALL EFFORTS

Several Tugs Try in Vain To Pull Her To Safety—
Cargo Is Now Being Jettisoned
By Fifty Men.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Under full sail, in broad daylight, the British bark Dunreggan, a large steel vessel from London, went ashore yesterday morning off Diamond Head while rounding that point of land and approaching the harbor.

"Diamond Head Charlie," the lookout at the lighthouse, was watching her dangerous sailing with anxious interest. He was considerably surprised at seeing a vessel venture so close to shore, but would have been more surprised had she escaped going on the reef after coming so close to the land. The Dunreggan was sighted early in the morning and was bearing down as is the custom of other vessels which come from the direction of Makapuu Point. As she started to round Diamond Head she was sailing along in fine style with all sails set and a fresh breeze, when she suddenly stopped dead, her sails straining at the yards. It was immediately evident to "Diamond Head Charlie" that the big vessel had struck the reef and had gone ashore in almost exactly the same spot where the Gainsborough, now the Diamond Head, struck some time ago. The Gainsborough was the last vessel to get aground in that vicinity.

When the Dunreggan stuck hard and fast in the sand she was almost half a mile from the shore. She rolled slightly at first and then swung quickly around with her bow pointing directly out to sea. The point at which she struck is just midway between the lighthouse and the signal station. The Dunreggan is heavily loaded with cement, firebricks and fertilizer. Her cargo is consigned to the Hawaiian Fertilizer Company.

The news of the accident was immediately telephoned to town by "Diamond Head Charlie," and lively scenes ensued along the waterfront. Tugs and launches and sail-boats were hastily put in readiness to hasten to the scene of the trouble, the tugs to lend assistance and earn salvage, the launches to convey interested parties to the scene and the sail-boats to carry the curious who were anxious to get a sight of the Dunreggan lying helpless on the reef, a magnificent vessel, carrying a valuable cargo, which was evidently to meet serious disaster after a long and tedious voyage from far away London.

How such a strange thing could possibly happen is something beyond the powers of explanation of the saltiest of salts on the waterfront. The charts and maps aboard the Dunreggan must surely have shown her captain his dangerous nearness to the reef upon which he struck long before the accident occurred. When the bark struck there was a stiff breeze off shore and the sky was overcast. There was a strong current shorewards.

The tug Eleu was the first boat on the scene, and the steamer Mokoli, which was working on wreckage, left on the spot where the William Carson was, for the Wilder Steamship Company, started for the Dunreggan as soon as it was evident that she was hard and fast on the reef. From where the Mokoli lay the masts of the bark Dunreggan could be seen over the lower point of Diamond Head and those aboard the little steamer came to the conclusion that she must be ashore.

Very little anxiety seemed to be displayed by Captain Honeyman of the Dunreggan, for when the tug Eleu and the steamer Mokoli made their approach he was apparently not over-anxious for help.

When the Eleu went as near to the Dunreggan as she dared and threw a line astern, the sailors of the bark commanded hauling away on the line but were stopped by an order from Captain Honeyman, who then informed Captain Hibius of the Eleu that he wished to make terms with the tugboat. Hibius replied that he couldn't very well make terms just then but that he would do everything in his power to save the Dunreggan. Captain Honeyman was not inclined to look on the matter in that light, and so informed Captain Hibius, whereupon the Eleu's men hauled in the line and the tug put back to port.

Then the little steamer Mokoli, commanded by Captain Napela, approached pretty close to the British bark and offered her help, but Honeyman declined assistance. All this time the Dunreggan was making water-slowly, to be sure, but it was impossible to ascertain the amount of damage done to her bottom, and as she was rolling a little, it was not at all improbable that the motion of the vessel on the reef might increase any damage to her plates already inflicted by the rocks.

While the Eleu and Mokoli were offering their assistance to the stranded bark, the Hawaiian Fertilizer Works' people, the agents for the Dunreggan, were making arrangements for the tug Eleu to go out.

Shortly after 10 o'clock the steamer S. S. Iroquois, tug Fearless, Captain G. A. Irwin in command, arrived off Diamond Head ready to show the strength of which she is made. As she steamed up full speed towards the stranded bark, she met the Eleu and Mokoli returning with the news that Captain Honeyman had declined assistance. The terms which Captain Honeyman wanted the Eleu and Mokoli to agree to were that the matter be submitted to arbitration in the event of a choppy sea.

Early in the afternoon the Dunreggan had taken in every stitch of canvas. At 3 o'clock she was no better off than she was when she first struck. The big steel vessel steadily rolling close by the shore, backed by the towering, rugged mass of Diamond head, and the tug Fearless and Iroquois under full steam, pulling with all their might, the Eleu nearest to the bark. The Fearless leading in the pull, made a lively picture with the powerful, white Iroquois hovering near. Many people had assembled on the shore to watch and await developments. Hacks and buggies and bicycles could be seen near the lighthouse and the people themselves could be easily seen from where the Dunreggan lay stranded on the reef. The Advertiser launch went alongside one of the boats from the Dunreggan and it was learned from the sailors that the vessel had eight feet of water in her stern and that the water was gushing at the rate of about three inches an hour. At that rate the bark has now 2 o'clock Thursday morning—almost eleven feet of water in her stern. The sailors seemed to think there was very little chance of getting the bark off unless a good portion of the cargo was jettisoned. They would have very little to say concerning the matter beyond this, except that a small portion of the cargo had already been thrown overboard.

At 6:30 o'clock the steamer John A. Cummings left the harbor with fifty men aboard to jettison the Dunreggan's cargo. Scarcely forty minutes afterwards she was near the bark and the men were started aboard the vessel. The sea was very rough and it was a difficult matter to put men aboard and occupied considerable time. About sundown the Eleu left the scene and returned to port followed shortly afterwards by the Iroquois.

The Fearless was left alone to do the tugging and is still pulling away with all steam up, consuming coal at a rapid rate and yet making no impression on the Dunreggan. The bark is closer inshore at present than when she first struck. "Diamond Head Charlie" reports her not more than a quarter of a mile off the beach. The continued tugging of the Fearless may at least save the vessel from being carried by the strong current closer to the shore. At any rate, the Fearless is still at it and is likely to keep up her work until the bark is saved or the tug's fuel gives out.

Paul Isenberg, whose residence commands a view of the scene of the accident, says that early yesterday morning he was greatly surprised at the strange action of the Dunreggan in coming so close inshore. He did not wonder when she struck the reef, and cannot imagine why it was that her captain sailed so dangerously close.

It was 7:45 o'clock yesterday morning when the Dunreggan was sighted off Koko Head. She is 146 days from London and is a bark of 1,477 tons register, built in England in 1892 for T. C. Guthrie. Her draught is 20 feet.

WILL NOT DIE

With His Throat Almost Severed
The Native Eats Through
His Wound.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Puueo, the native who killed his wife, still remains in the land of the living despite the fact that a big orifice opens into his neck through which one might put his hand.

Not since the night of the murder has Puueo opened his mouth. Neither has he taken in a breath through his mouth or nose. It is a physical impossibility for him to do so. His eyes significantly tell the story that he still retains life although his head is nearly severed from the trunk. On the night of the tragedy when Puueo was laid out on the operating table at the Queen's Hospital, Supt. Eckard turned over the apparently almost lifeless form, Puueo for the first time showed unmistakable signs of strong vitality by attempting to wrench himself from his grasp. Then the horrible nature of Puueo's wound was first ascertained.

He had sufficient strength to throw his head far back while straining in the strong grasp of the attendants. His struggles caused the severed arteries to pour out more blood and almost caused him to choke as the fluid ran into the open windpipe. As far back as the spine the interior of the neck could then be seen, showing that nothing but the spine itself had withstood the determined gashes which Puueo inflicted upon himself.

Several times Puueo made his strong attempts to break loose from the attendants, and each time the strain caused the blood to flow afresh and then his head sank down over the rubber pillows.

Dr. McDonald, who had been called by Superintendent Eckhardt, examined

Puueo at that time, cleansed the wound,

and then stated that the man would die

inside of an hour. Indeed, it seemed at

times that Puueo was undergoing the

death struggle—strange, rattling noises

came from the opening in the neck, while

his eyes were rolled about in agony.

As stated in yesterday's Advertiser, Dr. Wood says that stitching the wound is out

of the question. Many of the smaller arteries are severed, the muscles which gave

action to the jaw and face are of no fur-

ther use, or paralyzed. This being the

case, the stitching of the orifice would

cause almost immediate strangulation.

The orifice is so wide and the edges drawn

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OBJECT TO A RULING

Lawyers Make Vigorous
Protest.

MANY CASES DISMISSED

Judge Humphreys Cuts a Swath in
Calendar and Attorneys
Don't Like It.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Judge Humphreys cut deep into the overburdened calendar of jury-waived cases in the Circuit Court yesterday morning. The day before in setting the cases for trial he had notified all attorneys that their cases would follow directly in the order of their setting on the calendar. Yesterday at the opening of court the cases were called in their order, and as the attorneys in several had not yet come to the court, thinking that their cases could not possibly be reached, each case in which no attorneys were present was summarily dismissed for non-appearance. There was feeling expressed by some of the attorneys, as some were in the adjoining room when their cases were dismissed, and when they were notified, and asked for a reinstatement, Judge Humphreys refused to do so and said they should have been in the courtroom, in accordance with the instructions of the Court the day before.

J. A. Magoon was one of the sufferers from Judge Humphreys' ruling. Mr. Magoon had three cases on the calendar, two of which were set before Judge Silliman. According to the numbering of the cases those which Judge Silliman was to hear were earlier on the calendar, and Mr. Magoon was in court in the morning waiting for them to come up. As it happened, the first case called before Judge Silliman took some time and Mr. Magoon's case was not called. While he was in Judge Silliman's courtroom a messenger came from Judge Humphreys' court saying that the case on the latter's calendar had been dismissed.

"I went to the courtroom immediately," said Mr. Magoon last evening, "and asked to have the ruling reversed, explaining to the Judge the circumstances of the case. He asked, 'I was actively engaged in Judge Silliman's court, and when I said I was waiting for my case to be called, he said that I should have been in his courtroom, and refused to modify the order. I intend to present an affidavit tomorrow for the modification of the order, stating the whole matter; and I think that Judge Humphreys will see the justice of it."

Following is a list of the cases which were so arbitrarily dismissed:

Young Chung vs. Joe Davis; damages. Appeal from District Court of Ewa. Petitioner for plaintiff; Ka-ne for defendant-appellant.

C. S. Desky vs. Mrs. Thomas Lack; damages. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Magoon and Long for plaintiff; Davis for defendant.

Republic of Hawaii vs. W. H. Field; selling liquor without license. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Robertsen & Wilder for defendant.

Kwong Sing Wo Co. vs. Wing Wo Chong; summer possession of land. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. De Bolt for plaintiff; Clark for defendant-appellant.

Charles Kamman vs. Mary Stevens; covenant. Davis and Dickey for plaintiff.

H. H. Parker vs. Palea; trespass. Appeal from District Court of Koolauapoko. C. Brown for defendant.

H. H. Parker vs. E. K. Bell; trespass. Appeal from District Court of Koolauapoko. C. Brown for defendant.

William Henry vs. Palea; trespass. Appeal from District Court of Koolauapoko. C. Brown for defendant.

Judgment was rendered for plaintiff in the case of C. J. Fisher vs. P. H. Kahana-nui et al. for \$63.83 for goods delivered to the defendant twelve years ago.

Orders of nolle prosequi were entered in the following cases:

Republic vs. Yee Long Tai; violating sanitary regulations.

Republic vs. Tai Cheong; violating building regulations.

Republic vs. J. A. Magoon; violating Board of Health regulations (three cases).

The following cases were stricken from the trial calendar yesterday for hearing in vacation.

Namaka vs. Whitehouse & Wilson; assumpst.

M. Souza vs. M. G. Simons; assumpst.

SUIT AGAINST BROWN IS OFF.

That \$5,000 damage suit which was brought by George L. Edwards a few days ago, through his attorney, George Davis, against High Sheriff Brown was quietly and unostentatiously discontinued yesterday. The reason for the sudden disengagement after all the flourish which attended its filing could not be ascertained. High Sheriff Brown only knew that the case was pau and that was all, and Mr. Davis could not be found to explain matters.

The case was somewhat peculiar, and, following as it did closely on the Davis-Brown controversy, was generally ascribed to personal feeling upon the part of the attorney. Edwards is a convict in the penitentiary whose case is under consideration by the Supreme Court under habeas corpus proceedings. Since the hearing Edwards has been at work just as usual with the other prisoners on the roads. This condition of affairs did not please Davis, and he brought contempt proceedings against High Sheriff Brown to compel him to stop working his client. He also filed this suit for damages against the High Sheriff, but now, only a week or so after its filing, the case is dismissed.

AUSTIN ASKS DIVORCE.

Ernest H. Austin yesterday brought suit for divorce against his wife, May H. Austin. The complaint stated that the two were married February 10, 1891, in Honolulu and that they have two children, aged seven and five years. But since December 23, 1899, they have had disagreements which, Mr. Austin says, arose from the misconduct and unfaithfulness of his wife. She has become habitually intemperate, he avers, and has been guilty on many different occasions of misconduct and violation of her marital vows. He

asks for absolute divorce and the custody of his children. Lorin Andrews is Austin's attorney.

TO CANCEL A DEED

Kauahikea, a native woman, has applied to the Circuit Court for the cancellation of a deed given to J. M. Levalohi, to a certain piece of property at Waialua. The land is worth \$600, she says, but she sold it for \$50, being ignorant of its value, and relying on the defendant who deceived her. J. T. De Bolt is plaintiff's attorney.

EJECTMENT CASE DISMISSED

As a result of the decision of the Supreme Court in the ejectment case of Bush vs. the Republic, the case of the Kapolani Estate vs. the Territory was discontinued by the attorneys for the Estate yesterday.

RULING MODIFIED

Judge Humphreys yesterday amended his ruling in the matter of the estate of Antoine Rodriguez, charging the estate of the former executor, the late Antoine Rodriguez, with the payment of \$1,340.50.

ADMINISTRATOR APPOINTED

J. M. Monsarrat was yesterday appointed administrator of the estate of Kekipli, a native woman who died recently. The estate consists of \$1,300 in cash deposited in the First American Bank of Hawaii and the only heir is Frederick De Costa, Kekipli's husband.

JUDGMENT FOR PLAINTIFF

Judge Silliman rendered judgment for the plaintiff in the case of R. W. McChesney & Sons vs. L. Andrade for \$78.05. George D. Gear represented the plaintiff and A. G. Correa the defendant.

CASE ON TRIAL

Judge Silliman is trying the tumultuous case of Gehring and Butzke vs. J. Cook et al. in which Magoon and Long represent the plaintiff and Robertson and Winter the defendants. The case was begun late yesterday afternoon and will be continued this morning.

LOSES A FINGER.

Mrs. Otto Isenberg Has Operation Performed.

While in San Francisco, shortly before her return to this city Mrs. Otto Isenberg met with a peculiar accident as a result of which she had to have the third finger of her right hand amputated yesterday. In some manner Mrs. Isenberg drove a needle into her finger white at the Occidental hotel in San Francisco.

The needle made a painful wound but not a serious one and little was thought of it at the time. But during the trip to the Islands the finger grew worse and on arriving here Mrs. Isenberg called Dr. Hoffman's attention to it. He treated the whole hand but blood poisoning had set in and it was decided yesterday that amputation would be necessary. So the operation took place immediately Drs. Wood and Hoffman performing it.

A LONG NERVOUS STORM.

If you ever watched a dentist draw a nerve out of a tooth, you will remember how much it looked like a little snip of wet, white cotton thread. How can so contemptible a thing inflict such a mountain of agony? And why does it do it? "Disease," you say. Ah, surely. A simple and obvious answer: yet in what way does the true nerve fibre, wrapped up and coated as it is, like the wires in a sub-marine cable, get to be diseased?

Yet, somehow, these soft strings do become fearfully out of order, or our friend, Miss Hunt, alluding to the neuralgia from which she once suffered, would not say "Sometimes I was almost mad with pain." And that is but one of many forms of torture imposed on us by the nerves; yet without these nerves we should be but jumps of clay—lacking feelings and power of motion.

How can we cure these dreadful nerve pains? The drug shops abound in so-called remedies for them, yet they are only as breath to cool the air of a torrid summer day. The real cause and cure are among Nature's deeper secrets. Can we find them?

"Nearly all my life," says Miss Hunt, "I have suffered from indigestion of an aggravated kind. I feel low, weary and weak, having little or no energy. My appetite was variable. At one time I would eat voraciously, and at other times I could not touch a morsel of food.

"After eating I had great distress at the chest and around the sides. I suffered martyrdom from the horrid pain in my stomach and limbs. As the years passed my nerves became totally unstrung, and I endured untold misery from neuralgia. My lips and half my face were almost dead from this distressing malady."

[The lady will pardon the writer. In the sense of being objects of use and pleasure, they were in truth practically dead; but in another sense they were horribly alive, as the sky is when it is pierced and rent with the lances of the lightning.]

"I consulted," she adds, "doctor after doctor, but in spite of all their medicines and applications I found little or no relief. Sometimes I was almost mad with the pain."

[Not a doubt of it. Under such circumstances the body is a poison-house of keen suffering, and people have, not infrequently, taken their own lives to escape from it. Only acute rheumatism or gout can be compared with neuralgia and (please observe) the whole three are forms of the same thing—results of the same cause. Hence sufferers from the former two ailments will be wise also to read this essay to its end.]

"In June, 1888," continues the letter, "a book was sent to me at my house in which I read of many persons who had been cured by a medicine called Mother Seigel's Syrup. I bought it supply from a chemist in New North Road, and soon my indigestion got better, the pain in my head and limbs was easier, and I felt stronger than I had done for years.

"I think it is only right that others should know of what has done so much for me. You have, therefore, my permission to make this statement public if you like. (Signed) (Miss) S. Hunt, 57 Dale View Road, Stamford Hill, London, June 30... 1898."

Our correspondent is a school mistress, and as her letter shows, a woman of fine intelligence. At the outset she names the radical and only real disease she had—namely, Indigestion, or as we indifferently call it, dyspepsia. Starved from want of nourishment and poisoned by the products of food constantly decomposing in the stomach, her nervous system was thrown into wild disorder, and protested and cried out with the thrilling voice of pain. No application, no emollients are effective to remedy symptoms springing from a cause so profound and firmly seated.

Would we stop the writhing of the trees during a gale? Ah, they cannot be bound or held. We must employ, if we possess it, a power which can say unto the wind, "Peace, be still."

Something a... to this Mother Seigel's Syrup did when it abolished the digestive trouble. It enabled the stomach to feed the feeble body, and with returning strength the nervous storm subsided into the calm and harmony of health.

MURDERER STILL LIVES

Coroner's Jury Declares That Naomi Died From a Razor Cut and Not Bullets.

We, the coroner's jury, find that the said Naomi Kauahue (w) came to her death in Honolulu on the 6th day of August, A. D. 1900, by being severely cut on the neck with a razor in the hands of one Pueo, her husband, with intent to kill her, said wound causing hemorrhage from which she immediately died.

Such was the conclusion reached by the coroner's jury sworn to find the motives and cause of the death of the woman who was foully murdered in Robello lane, Kailama, Monday night. The jurymen were William Savidge, Eugene P. Sullivan, Frank J. Kreuger, H. Lose, W. T. Hawling and Charles Phillips, Hugh Sheriff Brown acting as coroner.

The remains of the unfortunate woman were viewed by the jury yesterday forenoon at the undertaking parlors of Henry Williams, where the true nature of the terrible wounds inflicted upon her body by the insane man were disclosed. It was ascertained that the head had been almost severed from the body by the razor.

A bullet wound, very small, was noticed in the chin. The ball ranged through the mouth and lodged in the left shoulder, from which it was removed and used as evidence before the coroner's jury. The flesh was somewhat burned about the chin, indicating the close proximity of the revolver when fired. A second bullet wound was found in the right breast, the ball finding lodgment in the back near the spine. From the small of the back and extending around to the abdomen was a terrible gash nearly a foot long. Other gashes were found on the nose and body, showing that the murderer had used his weapon with a fiendish certainty.

The razor was found yesterday morning after daylight in the grass plot near where the body was found. It was a new one.

Upon the theory that the second bullet was fired at the rear of the house where the revolver was picked up, the police are of the opinion that Pueo had followed Naomi until she had fallen, when he completed the deed, and then cut his own throat, but not before he had thrown away the weapon and taken from his pocket his letter to the High Sheriff.

The body of Naomi was buried yesterday afternoon in Nuuanu Cemetery. She is reported to have left a considerable estate, so that her children will not be entirely helpless. She has two grown sons, one of whom resides at Waikiki. The other son went to the Philippines with the American troops, having stowed away with one of the regiments in the early stages of the war. His present whereabouts are not known. An adopted daughter, a child of seven years, followed the remains to the grave.

What is considered a marvel of physical endurance and mystery is that Pueo continued to live yesterday despite the huge orifice in his throat. Dr. Wood, the Queen's Hospital surgeon, said that it was a remarkable case. The man regained consciousness early in the morning, but of course was unable to speak, as there is no connection between his throat and lower part of his neck. Dr. Wood had not dared to stitch the wound for fear that the suture would not hold, and, further, he was afraid that if that was done the man would burst a blood vessel and die before they could open the wound again.

Pueo was not married to Naomi, despite the statements contained in his public letter.

EXPERIMENT STATION TO BE LOCATED HERE

Dr. W. C. Stubbs, the special agent of the Department of Agriculture who came down on the Australia last week for the purpose of making arrangements for the establishment of an agricultural experiment station in the Islands announced last evening that he should recommend the locating of the station on the island of Oahu near to Honolulu.

"I want to find a suitable site in the immediate vicinity of Honolulu," said Dr. Stubbs last evening, "so that the station may be in easy reach of all who come to the city. I have been told that there are fine locations on the Island of Hawaii for an experiment station but I think it best that it should be located here and shall so recommend to the department. Probably after the one here is well started other stations, branches of the one here will be located on Hawaii, but for the present we shall be content with one in Honolulu.

"My instructions from the department were to investigate all the agricultural conditions of the Islands and particularly to find out what line of work must be given the most attention here. But I find, on looking around that there really ought not to be any specialization of the work here, for everything needs attention. There must be systematic investigations of the fruit, grain and forestry possibilities here; the matter of raising vegetables must be investigated; there must be experiments with the grasses, in fact the whole gamut of possibilities in experiment and investigation ought to be run through.

"Take fruits, for example. There are certain varieties of peach that I think could be grown here to advantage at the higher altitude; but they will have to be brought here and then grown and regrown, by cutting slips from the first trees and replanting and again replanting until we get a tree that is acclimated. So with oranges. They grow some oranges on Hawaii, I understand but they do not seem to have developed the industry to any great extent. Then there is the raising of grain. Years ago they had hundreds of acres in wheat on Maui, but its cultivation has been abandoned practically. And the forestry department will have to be given some attention likewise.

"Our correspondent is a school mistress, and as her letter shows, a woman of fine intelligence. At the outset she names the radical and only real disease she had—namely, Indigestion, or as we indifferently call it, dyspepsia. Starved from want of nourishment and poisoned by the products of food constantly decomposing in the stomach, her nervous system was thrown into wild disorder, and protested and cried out with the thrilling voice of pain. No application, no emollients are effective to remedy symptoms springing from a cause so profound and firmly seated.

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arrive at some decision in regard to the station and its location. They have given me every assistance in my work as, indeed, every one with whom I have come in contact since I have been here.

"I expect to be here several weeks longer, during which time I shall inquire upon a location for the station, find out how much land is necessary (or, I expect), and decide on what's necessary in the way of laboratories and buildings. I shall also decide how many offices it will be necessary to employ and what their salaries ought to be, and these recommendations I shall transmit to Washington with my report."

Dr. Stubbs expects to leave for the States again about the first week in September. He will spend his entire time on Oahu, in all likelihood, as he has so much work on hand that he will scarcely find time to visit the other Islands.

PROMOTIONS IN THE CUSTOMS HOUSE FORCE

Collector Stackable announced yesterday the changes in position of the Customs employees brought about by the resignation of Leslie P. Scott. The latter's resignation took effect on July 15 and now Muiford H. Drummond will succeed him at the salary of \$2,700 a year. Mr. Drummond is rated by Collector Stackable as a very capable man. He has been in the employment of the Custom House the most of five years and had been a marine clerk at \$1,800 a year until yesterday.

James R. Gilson will take Mr. Drummond's place and John W. Short succeeds Gilson. R. M. Macauley is promoted from class 1 to class 2 and from \$3.50 a day to \$4 a day. Charles H. Durfee goes from class E at \$2.75 a day to class 1 at \$3.50 a day.

Collector Stackable sent to the United States treasury in San Francisco yesterday the sum of \$79,952.97, a very large sum for the month's receipts.

Native Leaders Go Touring.

The three native orators, Robert W. Wilcox, David Kalanokalani and Jas. K. Kaolia, left yesterday for a tour of Hawaii to spread the propaganda of the Independent party through that island. They went on the Kinau intending to stop at Mahukona and thence make the circuit of the island.

The body of Naomi was buried yesterday afternoon in Nuuanu Cemetery. She is reported to have left a considerable estate, so that her children will not be entirely helpless. She has two grown sons, one of whom resides at Waikiki. The other son went to the Philippines with the American troops, having stowed away with one of the regiments in the early stages of the war.

How can we cure these dreadful nerve pains? The drug shops abound in so-called remedies for them, yet they are only as breath to cool the air of a torrid summer day. The real cause and cure are among Nature's deeper secrets. Can we find them?

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, ED. FOR

FRIDAY AUGUST 10, 1900.

A. TO HOSPITALS

It would be a good thing for this community if a way were found to get rid of the present site and structures of the Queen's hospital and put up a new and modern plant on higher ground. The present buildings at Larama and Punchbowl streets are out of date and are so situated that their patients get all there is of the hot weather. A place on the hillsides where breezes play and where there is less danger of shade is needed to meet the urgent demands of sanitary science.

The advertiser at this moment is not informed of the terms by which the Queen's hospital holds its present site but assures that the trustees could make a change if they found it advantageous to do so. They must realize the defects of the existing structures as does every one who compares them with modern hospital establishments. After looking over the French hospital at San Francisco one must take a rather doubtful view of even a week's residence in the Honolulu makeshift.

This city is to have a hospital for incurables and the next thing should be an adequate one for patients who are not beyond relief. There could be no nobler use of money, no surer testamentary monument. Who will be the philanthropist to lead the way for a new Queen's hospital, or if the present one cannot lawfully be superseded, for a separate establishment that will meet the advanced requirements of the day?

NO PIECE CLUB POLITICS

The proposal to turn the Independent party into a piece club, calling it the "Liberal party," is seriously made by one of its leaders. This engaging person points out that the Independents could make more by being in a position to accept bids from either side. How many offices am I offered? Gentlemen, speak up!" is the auctioneering idea. "Come, come, I am waiting. What do I hear? Half-and-half division? Do I get any better offer? Only fifty per cent of rewards is small pay for a sure thing in the election. Do I hear another bid? Going-going-gone of fifty per cent!" In the opinion of an independent prophet this is the kind of politics all Hawaiian voters ought to cultivate.

Spoils forever! That is the whole idea but it would everlastingly disgrace either the Republican or Democratic party to make a deal on such a basis. Besides if it did there is not a particle of assurance, that the native Hawaiians would gain anything by it. The white job-chasers are after prizes for themselves, not for the Hawaiians. They are quite willing to run up an account but they are mindful of the tricks to evade payment. And we do not doubt that the Independents, in the final analysis, would be quite as indifferent to their obligations to the haoles. Piece club compact are like ropes of sand, and in any event they are disgraceful in principle and dishonest in practice.

If the Republican party is wisely led it will not go into office-brokering at the probable expense of good government. The taxpayers of Hawaii will not permit their interests to be sacrificed for the sake of spoils for anybody. People who think differently have never seen those taxpayers in action or else they have been led to think that taxpaying slaves are cut.

THE ELECTORAL BASIS.

In commenting upon the municipal issue an evening paper said that city government could be made an administrative success by the right kind of voters. Given a sound and vigilant electorate, an honest and useful system of home rule would follow. The theory is not to be disputed though it fails to reach the important question of cost. I undoubtedly good men in electing good officials would secure good government—that is a mere truism which goes without saying.

But a condition not a theory meets us here in Honolulu. The American and white naturalized electorate is very small and the majority of its active politicians led by the carpet bagger Sewall are after spoils. Of the old conservative class which steadied things in 1893 we can no longer count upon many Germans and Englishmen because they are not going to become American citizens. What is left of the conservatives who are qualified to vote paid for it, is true a very large majority of the Anglo-Saxon electors here but a weak minority of the white voting class. The Latin element which can go to the polls this year and for a few years to come is small and its attitude about good government is less than that of the old conservatives.

If the Kaiser carries out his threat to send the Queen three pictures, painted by himself, she will begin to see what a merciful Providence it was that spared her eyesight.

Why not punish a culpably tardy taxpayer for contempt of court? Why blight an innocent client to go without the redress which courts of justice are organized to give him?

If it is true that the request for municipal independence has its source in the small taxpayer, then that individual is more anxious here than he ever was anywhere else to have his tax burdens trebled.

Charley Nutt's idea that the Liberal party of England is a sort of piece club which sells out alternately to the Whigs and Tories is as current in its way as the views of Bush and Wise about Democratism are now and probably the political parties of the Fatherland. As to the H. S. C. it is almost enough to say that it means of itself a secure and permanent welfare for the people.

It is true that the people here are not much better off than they were before the war, but the executive branch of the government which is typical of an advanced American community. This is only technically an American community in the vital respects of political feeling it is a city given over to gods which Americans cannot worship. Our majority would stand the Queen if it could; many P. D. G. S. are clinging to the political parties of the Fatherland. As to the H. S. C. it is almost enough to say that it means of itself a secure and permanent welfare for the people.

There is not much difference between the two sides in the executive. The chief difference is that the executive is a despot in that he always goes his own way. He is supposed to be a despot, but the people are a despot. The rule of the people is a despot. The rule of the people here is a despot.

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HAWAIIAN GAZETTE: FRIDAY

AUGUST 10, 1900.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WORLD'S NEWS CONDENSED

means seven years of plenty for the natives when another says "Kid the political hoolie give Hawaii a chance" and when another seriously proposes to band the native voters into a great peace club so as to let them suffer from the highest bidder what have we but a hereditary condition in a most alarming one to the friends of good government. It is true but perfectly natural and logical in its development. To talk of a sound municipal system resting upon the acknowledged pride of a hungry proletariat is to indulge in vicious nonsense. Can men gather grapes of thorns or figs of this tree? Can a stream rise higher than its source?

The time will undoubtedly come in these islands when the Anglo-Saxons will be paramount in numbers as he is in education, business, progress, leisure and wealth. Short of that there can be no good government which depends upon universal suffrage. That was clear to the Congressional Commission a few years ago and it is clear to every discerning man notwithstanding the spoils system. Prudence as taxpayers and well-wishers of the country demands that the conservative white element shall resist to the last extremity every premature approach to the municipal system. Some day we may need to take that system but not now when people trained in good government are so few and the predatory political classes are so large. Possibly the conservatives, being in a minority, may not be able to carry their point, but if so it should not be for want of trying. The job-chasers have gained much which might easily have been withheld from them by united effort; let them not have a walk-over" in a matter so vital as the demarcation of county, city and village lines would be to the welfare of the taxpayers.

JUDGE HUMPHREYS

It is a well known fact that Abram S. Humphreys did not have the support of the Advertiser in attaining the position of Circuit Judge. His knowledge and ability as a lawyer were and are conceded, but regardless of other qualifications or disqualifications his discretion and judicial temperament were doubted. At the same time once appointed, this paper was willing to give the gentleman due credit for all there was in him which time and events might bring forth.

Judge Humphreys has now presided on the bench for a few days. This is not ordinarily sufficient to measure a new magistrate's work or capability, but the large share of public thought and conversation stimulated by Judge Humphreys during the past week has caused some conclusions to be reached.

To his credit it is said that he is prompt and industrious, but in all friendliness the Advertiser is bound to say that the Judge has neither added to his own reputation nor to the dignity of the bench by his official conduct.

The adventures of Attorney Davis and ex-Editor Marshall have heretofore afforded the town a mild tonic from time to time and prevented mildew from gathering on the reporterial desks, but Judge Humphreys has eclipsed these lesser lights by furnishing sensations in such numerous and varied forms as to leave little room for competition.

Sensationalism is in its proper place on the melodramatic stage, where it can be bought and paid for by those who want it. In the public press it can be avoided by those who do not like such trifles by letting the paper alone which indulges in it. Sensationalism is wholly out of place on the bench and is offensive to the many citizens who are compelled to come in contact with it.

Judge Humphreys' ex parte attacks on the High Sheriff and on Dr. Herbert under cover of a charge to the grand jury, are unjust to those gentlemen and not calculated to increase public respect for the bench.

His arbitrary treatment of suitors by dismissing their cases entirely because the attorneys were not on hand at the drop of the hat is not justice but the height of injustice.

Furnishing sensations, harrying attorneys, fining court attendants for contempt, and ignoring long established rules of procedure, have not heretofore been found necessary to the orderly progress of justice in Hawaii, nor is it what Judge Humphreys is being paid for.

With his ability and education Judge Humphreys has it entirely within his power to carry out what record he will for himself, but if the record is to be that of a wise and successful magistrate it must be wrought with patience, dignity and a due regard for the rights and feelings of others.

Who would frame that honest character? The noble brotherhood that trashed the Republican party out of a set of honest primary rules?

If the Kaiser carries out his threat to send the Queen three pictures, painted by himself, she will begin to see what a merciful Providence it was that spared her eyesight.

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The negro riots in New Orleans are over.

The fishing steamer Estella went on rocks in Chatham Bay and was badly injured.

General De Negrier has been re-appointed to the Supreme Council of War France.

The Rock Island Railroad proposed to be let to Los Angeles via New Mexico.

The Supreme Court of California declared the Stratton primary law unconstitutional.

A bite of a scorpion caused the death of George Shurtz of Los Angeles, Calif.

The cost of the Boer war may reach \$10,000,000.

Taxes are soaring in England owing to the war.

Great forest fires are burning near Los Angeles.

A son of Senator Pettigrew has joined the Boers.

Fire has caused \$20,000 damages at Buckley Wash.

DeWitt Talmage called on the Czar at St. Petersburg.

An epidemic of smallpox is raging in Marysville, Cal.

Severe anti-Jewish riots have occurred at Odessa.

The French war office has been entirely reorganized.

Father Paul Raffo, a pioneer priest of California, is dead.

The pension roll increased last year by over 21,000 names.

Roger Walcott will succeed Draper as ambassador to Italy.

It is now reported that Aguinaldo has been badly wounded.

Gen. De Peñuelas, prominent in the Dreyfus case, is dead.

The Navy Department asks for bids on six modern cruisers.

A Lodge of Lady Elks is to be established in San Francisco.

The Coast has received \$10,000,000 this season from the Klondike.

Corbett will fight McCay at Madison Square Garden, August 30.

Speakers in Cork believe the time is ripe for an Irish rebellion.

Rebels have been defeated by Government forces in Yucatan.

Cincinnati has a population of 325,902. The city had claimed 400,000.

About 4,000 Boers have surrendered in the Orange River Colony.

Quarantine stations are to be located at Nore and Dutch Harbor.

The Vanderbilts have got control of the Wabash railroad system.

R. D. Yelland, a well known California artist, is dead at Oakland.

At present no American capital will be invested in the Philippines.

The English Liberal party is said to be in the throes of dissolution.

General De Wet is reported to have asked terms of General Roberts.

Nathan J. Brown, a pioneer business man of Chicago, is dead, aged 88.

The new provisional boundary of Alaska gives Canada no territory.

Europe is in need of gold owing to the drain caused by the war in China.

General Otis denies that any Filipinos have been executed without trials.

Amelia Rives, now the Princess Troubetzkoy, is under treatment for scatica.

The battleship Oregon is reported by Captain Wilde to be structurally intact.

A street car was struck by lightning at Toledo, Ohio, and ten persons were hurt.

Senator Clark of Montana, will contribute \$100,000 to the Bryan campaign fund.

A London newspaper has violently attacked the emigration bureau at New York.

There is hope for an early settlement of the difficulties between Peru and Chile.

Twelve persons, including one woman, have been killed in the negro riots at New Orleans.

Reports come from Mexico that 6,000 Mewa Indians have defeated Mexican troops.

General Prinsloo, with 5,000 men, has surrendered unconditionally, to the British.

North Carolina has adopted a white supremacy amendment, eliminating the negro vote.

Samoan native chiefs of Tutuila have transferred their possessions to the United States.

No more cigarette smokers will be employed in Swift & Co.'s big packing house at Chicago.

Ballard Smith, the well known journalist, is dead. His last days were spent in an asylum.

General Smith-Dorrien repulsed the Boers on July 31st, who attacked while demanding his surrender.

Ruins of an ancient city, intersected by broad streets, have been discovered on the shores of Lake Lobnor, in Tibet.

The President of Nicaragua announced that the Cragin-Eyre canal syndicate had succeeded to the rights of the Maritime Company.

The request of Chief Joseph and the Nez Perce to be returned to their home in Eastern Oregon, will be refused as the country is occupied by settlers.

The cost of the rebellion in Colombia is estimated at 600 lives, the Liberals being the heaviest losers. Panama's streets are strewn with dead and wounded.

Machinists, blacksmiths, boiler-makers, fitters, laborers and locomotive painters on the Canadian Pacific have struck on the line between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast.

Richard Combs, witness in the Goebel case, says that Mason Hockersmith was offered \$1,200 to kill Goebel and showed how it could be done from a window in the office of the Secretary of State.

Christopher and Margaret O'Neill of Pittsburgh with their five children, have arrived at St. Louis in wagons. They are searching for a year-old child who disappeared more than a year ago.

Aycock (Dem) has been elected Governor of North Carolina by nearly 60,000 majority. The Legislature, which will choose a successor to Senator Butler (Pop), will be four-fifths Democratic in both branches.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (Prince Alfred), second son of Queen Victoria, is dead. He was a victim of alcoholism and had a cancerous growth at the root of his tongue. He will be succeeded by the Duke of Albany whose German subjects, however are critical of his English blood.

An amusing incident in connection with the coming marriage of King Alexander of Serbia is, that the wedding has been postponed because the Serbian throne is in Paris, whilst it was sent to embellish the Serbian exhibition. So the throne has been packed back to Paris as quickly as possible and the wedding is timed for any day before Sunday. The royal couple are going to Paris in the course of the wedding trip.

The American rights for "The Little Minister" which has been dramatized in England and sold to over \$1,000,000 in this country were sold by Sir Arthur James Matthew Barrie of London for £10,000 or about \$16,000 to John Low, of New York. The owner of the rights eventually passed to the publishers of "Puck" in New York, and now that "Puck" is suing to get a share of the enormous earnings of the play.

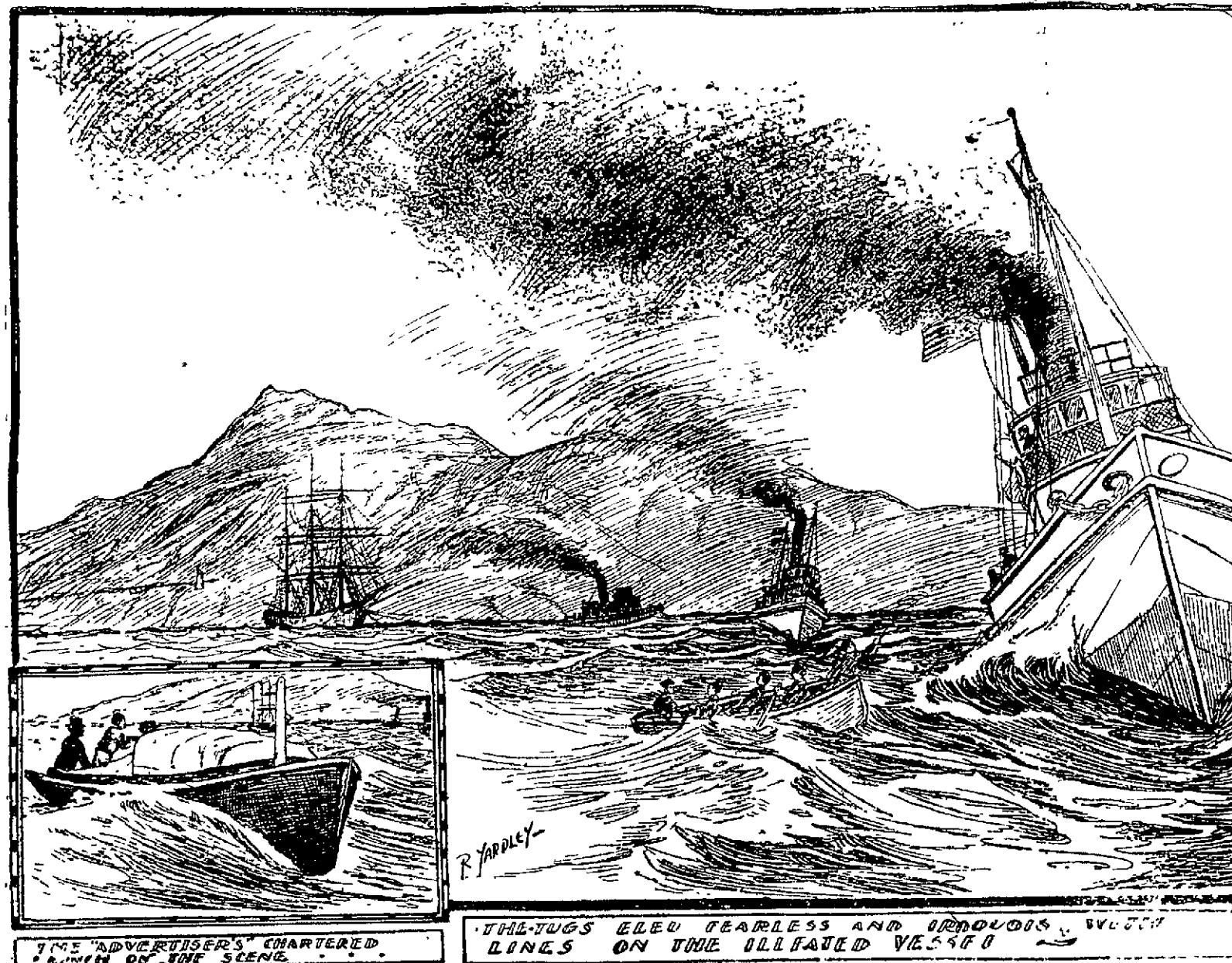
There is not much difference between the two sides in the executive.

Li Hung Chang promises to give the foreign governments easy access to the entrance if the march on Peking is stopped.

It is learned from foreign sources that American marines especially distinguished themselves in the fighting at Peking.

Governor Yuan wires from Peking, July 5th, that the Ministers were well and had been given

DUNREGGAN SAVED FROM SHIPWRECK AND SAFE AT FISHMARKET WHARF

THE "ADVERTISER'S" CHARTERED
SAILING ON THE SCENETHE TUGS BLEW FEARLESS AND UNDOLOROUS
LINES ON THE DISTRESSED VESSEL

THE British bark Dunreggan was pulled off the reef within a quarter of a mile of the lighthouse at Diamond Head at ten minutes past 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon by the united efforts of the tugs Fearless, Eleu and Iroquois. The Fearless, Captain Gilbert Brokaw, the tug which first got hold of the Dunreggan on Wednesday, was the tug which towed the big steel bark safe into port and shoved her comfortably up alongside the old Fishmarket wharf. The Fearless, once she got hold of the Dunreggan, never let her go, but held on from Wednesday morning shortly after the bark went aground, until she was brought into port. Captain Brokaw knew there was something like \$20,000 at the end of the hawser and held on with the tenacity of a fainted bulldog.

As the Fearless came through the channel about 6 o'clock last night with the Dunreggan in tow, the red paint below the tug's water line could be seen in generous quantities, showing clearly how nearly her coal supply was exhausted.

It was quite a sight, the coming of the close-called bark into the harbor. People crowded to the edges of the wharves and gazed. They were anxious to know how big a hole the vessel had in her bottom and if Captain Dixon had headed over the \$20,000 in good, cold British gold to the rescuing tugs' captains.

As above stated, the tug Fearless kept up her pulling at the Dunreggan all Wednesday night and right up to the time when she came off. Yesterday afternoon the United States tug Iroquois went out again and got a line to the Dunreggar and pulled away with the Fearless. The hull of the bark had changed somewhat about 10 o'clock in the morning and hopes were entertained then of getting her off the reef at the next high tide, about 3 o'clock. Not long before the time of high tide, Captain Macaulay, commanding the tug Eleu temporarily, towed the ship Dirigo out to sea, when he let the Dirigo go it suddenly dawnd upon him that the Dunreggan would never get off the reef without the Eleu's help. So, trading the tug for the scene of disaster, he gave the chief the signal for full speed and hurried through the water in good shape. Arriving at Diamond Head, he observed the efforts of the Fearless and Iroquois had not yet proved successful. Backing in close to the bark on the reef, he gave a heaving-line aboard the Dunreggan. Captain Dixon was on the point of suggesting terms but changed his mind and in a few minutes the Eleu was pulling with the rest. The Fearless, the Iroquois and the Eleu tugged away together for nearly an hour, when suddenly the big bark gave a jump forward of about three feet and then hesitated. Again she moved with a quick jerk, as if the greedy reef were loth to part with her so soon and were holding her back from deep water and safety. Once more her keel felt motion, not sudden and convulsive this time but slow and sure. The men on

the tug saw her coming and the tugs strained every effort to pull her off. They were rewarded. She came, gliding off the dangerous reef as easily and gracefully as slipping off an iceberg. Captains Brokaw, Pond and Macaulay of the Fearless, Iroquois and Eleu felt joyful sensations of success. Lucy had pulled her off, she was safe, and now for a little matter of ready cash. Captain Dixon gazed over the side and saw the bark moving; gave a sigh of relief and scribbled a few figures hastily in his note-book.

Captain Macaulay brought the Eleu into port first. "I've got something to say about the saving of the British bark," he shouted. "The Eleu pulled her off—helped to do it, I should say." Then came the Iroquois—the sturdy, strong, modest, white Iroquois. She never said a word but she's got an awful pull—when she pulls. And last came the Fearless with the Dunreggan coming along gaily behind at the end of the Fearless' hawser. Captain Brokaw hitched up his trousers, cast a look of pride over his tug and simply beamed with delight. He had a right to beam—scarcely here a week, the Fearless tumbles into a small fortune.

When seen by an Advertiser reporter aboard the Dunreggan, Captain G. N. Dixon had the following to say: "When the bark struck I was two miles off-shore and away outside where the charts show reefs. The chart must be wrong. The place where I struck is some distance from the place where the bark lay just before she was pulled off."

"Yes, we jettisoned some cargo, of course, but I can't say how much. Some of the men put aboard last night to help chuck it overboard, when they started to get up a lot of boxes which came first from the main hatch, thought that when they found it was olive oil. I can't answer half your question; I don't know the answers to them. What's that? I don't remember—I didn't count—I can't say now. I haven't said half the things I've been reported as saying."

It is thought that about 100 tons of the cargo was jettisoned Wednesday night and yesterday. When the Dunreggan got up to the wharf she had about twenty inches of water in her hold and was not gaining much, if anything, on the pumps. The pumps have been manned ever since she first leaked, and are going yet.

Yesterday morning Captain Dixon called for a board of survey and one was appointed, consisting of Captain Williamson of the British bark Woolahara, Captain Thompson of the British ship City of Hankow and Captain Jackson of the British ship Halewood. These captains were taken out to the Dunreggan in barque's launch. Captain Dixon has never before met with disaster during his many years at sea.

KING HUMBERT ASSASSINATED

(Continued from Page 1.)

memory of a good, brave and magnanimous King, the pride of his people and the worthy successor of the traditions of the house of Savoy, by rallying with unshakable loyalty around his august successor, Italians will prove by their deeds that their institutions do not die.

Queen Margherita has invited Verdi to compose a requiem mass. If he declines, Mascagni will be commissioned.

Last evening it is reported that the body of King Humbert will be brought here on Sunday. Queen Margherita desired to accompany the remains.

Emperor William has notified the Government of his intention to attend the funeral.

A dispatch of condolence has been received from Li Hung Chang.

MONZA, July 31.—The formal act of recording the death of King Humbert was drawn up at 1 o'clock this morning in the King's bedroom. It was witnessed by Count Rudini, former Minister and the royal household, the President of the Senate and the Secretary for the Crown. The Ministers and other officials were present.

The body of King Humbert, dressed in black, lies today on the bed ordinarily used by him. Around the massive canopied bed holding burning tapers at 14 foot and head of the bed are flowers placed by Queen Margherita, who passed the long hours of the night in prayer by the bed in which the body lies. Father Bignami, the court chaplain, is in immediate charge of the bier. The Cardinal Archbishop of Milan has ordered a requiem mass in all the churches in his diocese.

Enormous numbers of telegrams and letters of condolence continue to arrive.

PLOT ORIGINATED IN UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, July 31.—A cable to the World from Florence says The World's correspondent has just returned from Prato, where he obtained a detailed account of the antecedents of Gaetano Bresci, or Bresci, the slayer of King Humbert. Bresci was born November 10, 1859, in Celano, a mile from Prato, a manufacturing town of 15,000 inhabitants, beautifully situated fifteen miles north of Florence. He began work as a shoemaker, but studied in the technical school at Prato for a time, and thus became a weaver, which avocation he followed for eight years at a large factory in Prato.

After the strike in 1862 he left Prato and went to work in the Ummias factories at Florence. A year later he returned to Prato, where he was employed in the Ze-

newspaper

mill. He left Prato again for Lucca on January 22, 1888, and sailed from Genoa for New York on February 25th of the same year.

Bresci returned to Prato on June 4th, and about that time the Italian Consul in New York advised the authorites in Italy that Bresci had interested himself in an anarchistic newspaper published at Paterson, N. J., and edited by Ciancabelli and Malatesta, revolutionary Italians.

Bresci traveled from New York via Paris, and on June 14th he applied to the municipal authorities of Prato for a birth certificate, that he might secure a permit to carry arms. This was refused, because of his character and the past offenses which he had committed against the municipality.

On June 16th he secured a passport for New York, describing himself as a shoe-maker. Early in July he went to Castel San Pietro to visit two of his young nieces. On the evening of July 18th he took the train for Milan via Bologna.

Lorenzo Bresci, interviewed at Cojanibello by the World correspondent, said: "I knew of Gaetano's anarchist opinions, but never attached any importance to them. I always thought him a quiet, good-natured fellow, though unsettled. For my part, I curse the anarchists, my opinion being that for workingmen like us the chance to eat, drink and work should be enough. I don't think much about politics. Gaetano, who was always interested in such matters, was quite peculiar in that respect."

The police today visited Lorenzo's house and took charge of the murderer's belongings, including a target at which he practiced with a revolver.

MONZA, August 3.—The remains of King Humbert were today placed in a casket of walnut covered with lead and glass in such a manner as to leave the face exposed. The ceremony, which took place in the presence of the royal family, was very touching. Queen Margherita placed the Italian flag with the arms of the house of Savoy over the corpse.

WHERE THE PLOT WAS INCUBATED

NEW YORK, August 1.—Detectives have found the room in which it is claimed that the plot to kill King Humbert was formed. It is on the second floor of a West Hoboken (N. J.) resort for anarchists, and is in the heart of the Italian settlement. The place has not been known as a meeting place for anarchists. There have been no public meetings held there and the room where the men met was kept for the most secret conference purposes.

These detectives say they learned last night from socialists who attended a meeting at the place that less than four months ago two Italians, a man and a woman, arrived in Hoboken, and an important conference was held in this room.

At the conference there were anarchists from New York, Brooklyn, the Italian colony in Philadelphia, and from Paterson and West Hoboken. This socialist

never saw Bresci and never saw Quinte, but the description of the men tallies with that of two of the men at the conference. Mrs. Bresci, the destitute wife of the assassin, with her little daughter, remained in this city from their home in West Hoboken for the purpose of seeing the Italian Consul General. Mrs. Bresci said she wanted to write a letter to her husband, but the Consul General told her it would not be delivered. The woman asked if it would be possible for her to get any valuables her husband had in his possession when arrested. He had a diamond of considerable value, she said. The Consul General promised to do what he could for the woman. When she returned to West Hoboken she found a man representing himself as a United States Secret Service agent awaiting her. He questioned her at great length, but was unable to give him any more information than has already been made public. Mrs. Bresci, who is in delicate health, was so overcome by the fatigue of her trip to New York that she had to take a hotel so soon after her return, and last night her condition was considered serious.

It is learned that the assassin, Bresci, was a member of what is known as the "International Group" of anarchists. The police have also learned that prior to Bresci's leaving this country he was ten days at a banquet by a group of anarchists in this city. The celebration took place in an anarchist resort in Bleeker street. Eight persons were present. Besides Bresci there were Salvatore Quintavello, a man named Snesi and a man named Lonner or Lanza all of whom are under arrest in Italy. The other guests are not yet known to the police, but one of them was said to be a woman. This would indicate that there were at least eight persons concerned in the plot to kill the King. The feasting continued into the next morning hours, till it was almost time to reach the steamer on which they embarked on their murderous mission. Teresa Brugnoli, the woman arrested in Italy, is believed to have been the same who was present at the banquet.

GRIEF IN HONOLULU.

Editor Advertiser. Permit me to state through your columns that the flag of the Italian Consulate here will be hoisted at half mast on Friday, the 10th of August, 1900, in commemoration of the sad and untimely death of H.H. Majesty Umberto, King of Italy, and also to request the Federal officers and the Territorial Government, as well as the foreign Consuls here in like manner to join in this expression of grief and sympathy.

I am, sir, your respectively,
F. A. SCHAEFER,
Consul for Italy

Hawaii Merchandise.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The board of classification of the United States General Appraisers today announced its decision in a test case regarding the right of the Government to assess merchandise imported from Hawaii, and ordered the importers of the importers, W. H. Crossman & Brothers, and affirmed the assessment of the duty by the government.

The United States will investigate the anarchist groups in this country.

The new King is a man of considerable force who is popular in the army.

Monza the scene of the assassination, is a summer resort about nine miles from Milan.

On the public appearance of Victor Emmanuel III the Reds raised the cry of anarchism.

Antonio Lanza, accomplice of Bresci, it was intended to kill Queen Margherita also.

Italy has the strong sympathy of

Sure Cure

For General Weakness.

The debilitating effects of a warm climate and exposure to all kinds of weather are sure to bring on disorders of the blood and weaken the system. Mr. Charles Geddes, of Mt. Malcolm, W. A., sends us his photograph, and tells of a sure cure for these conditions.



"For some time I have been landlord of the Royal Hotel in the Mt. Margaret gold fields district, eighty miles from the nearest railway. I have sold a great deal of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and it does the miners good. In fact, when miners, prospectors, and others become run down by lack of fresh vegetables and fruits, and from exposure to all kinds of weather, their blood becomes very impure and the whole system greatly weakened. But

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

is always a sure cure. I have known miners to send a hundred miles for it, such is their faith in it."

To cure constipation, biliousness, indigestion, and sick headache, there is no remedy equal to Ayer's Pills.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

THE ENVOYS STILL ALIVE

(Continued From Page 1.)

manding troops Peking. He ordered Pao Ting massacre.

(Signed) "GOODNOW."

CHEFOO, afternoon, August 2.—Secretary of State, Washington.—Just received telegram from Governor of Shan Tung requesting me to transmit to you the following:

"Have just received telegram dated July 30th, Tsing Li Yamen stating various ministers, the German legation and others (foreigners) all well, not in distress. Provisions were repeatedly sent. Relations most friendly. Now conferring as to proper measures to protect various ministers to Tien-tsin for temporary shelter, which conference will soon be ended.

(Signed) "YUAN, Governor."
"FOWLER."

ADVANCE OF ALLIES SAID TO HAVE BEGUN

BRUSSELS, August 1.—M. de Favereau, minister of Foreign Affairs, has received the following dispatch, dated Shanghai, August 1, from M. de Carterre de Marchenne, Secretary of the Belgian Legation, now acting as Charge d'affaires of Belgium at Shanghai:

"The allies are marching on Peking. They are eighteen miles from Tientsin, and should reach Peking in eight days. All the Europeans have taken refuge in the inner enclosure of the imperial city."

Police carelessness cost Humbert's life. No precautions were taken after warnings had been received.

Baron Fava, who heard the news at Seabright, N. J., said: "I am shocked and deeply grieved. King Humbert was a good man and loved by all his people."

Arrangements have been made to place the whole country under martial law if the revolutionary party assert themselves. This is the gravest crisis that ever confronted the monarchy, but the Vatican authorities are said to have given assurances that they will use all their influence to assist the established order of things. The new King is neither mentally nor physically of great account. A strong man is needed to meet the perils of the hour.

A cable to the Sun from Rome says: Queen Margherita has sent the following reply to a telegram of sympathy from Cardinal Prisco, Archbishop of Naples: "May God hear your prayer that I be given strength to bear up against my troubles. How great my sorrow is. My heart finds no comfort in consolation to mitigate my misfortune, except in divine grace and regeneration." The message is signed: "Margherita, a desolate woman."

Great activity is noticeable at the Japanese headquarters. Transport preparations are being hurried. It is exceedingly unlikely that either the Japanese or the British intend to be left behind, though the British preparations are a long way from completeness. The Japanese organization, on the other hand, excites the admiration of all. The total strength of the allies is 17,000. Reinforcements are arriving daily.

NEW YORK, August 1.—A cable to the Sun, dated Tsin-tsin, July 29, says: It is reported that the Japanese guard has been repulsed in the march on Peking, and 150 of them killed or wounded.

The Russians are reported to have captured some forts ten miles from Tsin-tsin, in the direction of Peking. Ten thousand Chinese who were garrisoning the forts fled.

NEW YORK, August 2.—A cable to the Herald from Shanghai says: Trustworthy information reaches me that Chinese troops are steadily advancing northward from the Yangtze Valley, and also from the north and may attack and flank the European armies.

SHANGHAI, August 1.—The allies advanced toward Peking today. It is estimated that the expedition numbers 20,000 men of all arms, with 170 guns. It is hoped to reach Peking by August 12th.

NEW YORK, August 2.—A cable to the Sun from London says: A dispatch to the Central News from Tsin-tsin, dated July 27, says a courier who left Peking on July 23rd reports the legations still besieged and that the situation was unchanged. The Imperial troops who had been ordered to resist the allies, were deserting in large numbers. Severest punishments had been ordered for captured deserters, it being hoped by this means to deter others from deserting. The Boxers were gaining many recruits, but most of them were boys and youths.

A Central News dispatch from Taku, dated July 27th, says that the United States cavalry from Manila due to arrive at Taku on July 25th.

LONDON, August 1.—A cable to the Sun says: The British legation at Peking is in Sir Claude MacDonald's office, and describes him as saying: "We have provisions for many weeks, but I am anxious."

LONDON, August 1.—A cable to the Sun says: "No word comes this morning regarding the fortunes of the comparatively small body of troops believed to be fighting their way toward Peking. The situation is probably due to different censorship."

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THEO F. LANSING,
Treasurer, Territory of Hawaii.

Honolulu, June 25, 1900.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY

INSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR

FRIDAY AUGUST 10

AS TO HOSPITALS

It would be a good thing for this community if a way were found to get rid of the present site and structures of the Queen's hospital and put up a new and modern plant on higher ground. The present buildings at Leilehua and Punchbowl streets are out of date and are so situated that their patients get all there is of the hot weather. A place on the hillsides where breezes play and where there is less dust and shade is needed to meet the urgent demands of sanitary science.

The advertiser at this moment is not informed of the terms by which the Queen's hospital holds its present site but assumes that the trustees could make a change if they found it advantageous to do so. They must realize the defects of the existing structures as does every one who compares them with modern hospital establishments. After looking over the French hospital at San Francisco one must take a rather dolorous view of even a week's residence in the Honolulu makeshift.

This city is to have a hospital for incurables and the next thing should be an adequate one for patients who are not beyond relief. There could be no nobler use of money, no surer testamentary monument. Who will be the philanthropist to lead the way for a new Queen's hospital; or if the present one cannot lawfully be superseded, for a separate establishment that will meet the advanced requirements of the day?

NO PIECE CLUB POLITICS

The proposal to turn the Independent party into a piece club, calling it the "Liberal party," is seriously made by one of its leaders. This engagin person points out that the Independents could "make more" by being in a position to accept bids from either side. "How many offices am I offered? Gentlemen, speak up!" is the auctioneering idea. "Come, come, I am waiting. What do I hear? Half-and-half division? Do I get any better offer? Only fifty per cent of rewards is small pay for a sure thing in the election. Do I hear another bid? Going—going—gone at fifty per cent!" In the opinion of an independent prophet this is the kind of politics all Hawaiian voters ought to cultivate.

Spoils forever! That is the whole idea but it would everlasting disgrace either the Republican or Democratic party to make deal on such a basis. Besides if I did there is not a particle of assurance, that the native Hawaiians would gain anything by it. The white job-chasers are after prizes for themselves, not for the Hawaiians. They are quite willing to run up an account but they are mindful of the tricks to evade payment. And we do not doubt that the independent, in the final analysis, would be quite as indifferent to their obligations to the baile. Piece club compact are like ropes of sand, and in any event they are disgraceful in principle and dishonest in practice.

If the Republican party is wisely led it will not go into office-brokering at the probable expense of good government. The taxpayers of Hawaii will not permit their interests to be sacrificed for the sake of spoils for anybody. People who think differently have never seen those taxpayers in action or else they have been led to think that taxpaying laws are cut.

THE ELECTORAL BASIS.

In commenting upon the municipal issue an evening paper said that city government could be made an administrative success by the right kind of voters. Given a sound and vigilant electorate, an honest and useful system of home rule would follow. The theory is not to be disputed though it fails to reach the important question of cost. I doubtless, good men electing good officials would secure good government—that is a mere "ism" which goes without saying.

But a condition not a theory meets us here in Honolulu. The American and white naturalized electorate is very small and the majority of its active politicians led by the carpet-bagger Sewall, are after spoils. Of the old conservative class which steamed things in 1853 we can no longer count upon many Germans and Englishmen because they are not going to become American citizens. What is left of the conservatives who are qualified to vote make, it is true, a very large majority of the Anglo-Saxon electorate here but a weak minority of the whole voting class. The Latin element which can go to the polls this year and for a few years to come is small and its convictions about good government as distinguished from spoils government may only be surmised. The power just now lies in the aboriginal vote and his vote if wrongly advised and led is capable of doing enormous mischief to the taxpayers.

In view of the actual conditions it is mere claptrap to talk about a municipal system of Honolulu finding a safe basis in the jealous regard for good government which is typical of an advanced American community. This is only technically an American community, in the vital respects of political feeling it is a city given over to gods which Americans cannot worship. Our majority would rest in the Queen if it could; many of us are clinging to the political institutions of the Fatherland. As to the H— we look almost congenitally for a means of livelihood.

For securing wise and efficient government we depend on the wisdom of our executive. The executive power is in the hands of Matthew Barrie of the Amherst Times. He always gets in behind the scenes and is supposed to be a close friend of the people. In less than a month under the rule of his administration the people hope for a great

means seven years of plenty for the natives, when another says that the political baile give Hawaiians a chance and when another seriously proposes to band the native voters into a great piece club so as to offer their suffrages to the highest bidder what have we but a hereditary condition a most alarming one to the friends of good government. It is true but perfectly natural and logical in its development. To talk of sound municipality resting upon the acknowledged greed of a hungry proletariat is to indulge in vicious nonsense. Can men gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles? Can a stream rise higher than its source?

The time will undoubtedly come in these Islands when the Anglo-Saxons will be paramount in numbers as he now is in education, business progressiveness and wealth. Short of that time there can be no good government which depends upon universal suffrage. That was clear to the Congressional commission a few years ago and it is clear to every discerning man not hopelessly given over to the spoils system. Prudence as taxpayers and well-wishers of the country demands that the conservative white element shall resist to the last extremity every premature approach to the municipal system. Some day we may need to take that system but not now when people trained in good government are so few and the predatory political classes are so large. Possibly the conservatives, being in a minority, may not be able to carry their point, but if so it should not be for want of trying. The job-chasers have gained much which might easily have been withheld from them by united effort; let them not have a "walk-over" in a matter so vital as the demarcation of county, city and village lines would be to the welfare of the taxpayers.

JUDGE HUMPHREYS.

It is a well known fact that Abram S. Humphreys did not have the support of the Advertiser in attaining the position of Circuit Judge. His knowledge and ability as a lawyer were and are conceded, but regardless of other qualifications or disqualifications his discretion and judicial temperament were doubted. At the same time once appointed, this paper was willing to give the gentleman due credit for all there was in him which time and events might bring forth.

Judge Humphreys has now presided on the bench for a few days. This is not ordinarily sufficient to measure a new magistrate's work or capability, but the large share of public thought and conversation stimulated by Judge Humphreys during the past week has caused some conclusions to be reached.

To his credit be it said that he is prompt and industrious, but in all friendliness the Advertiser is bound to say that the Judge has neither added to his own reputation nor to the dignity of the bench by his official conduct. The adventures of Attorney Davis and ex-Editor Marshall have heretofore afforded the town a mild tonic from time to time and prevented mildew from gathering on the reportorial desks, but Judge Humphreys has eclipsed these lesser lights by furnishing sensations in such numerous and varied forms as to leave little room for competition.

Sensationalism is in its proper place on the melodramatic stage, where it can be bought and paid for by those who want it. In the public press it can be avoided by those who do not like such things by letting the paper alone which indulges in it. Sensationalism is wholly out of place on the bench and is offensive to the many citizens who are compelled to come in contact with it.

Judge Humphreys' ex parte attacks on the High Sheriff and on Dr. Herbert, under cover of a charge to the grand jury, are unjust to those gentlemen and not calculated to increase public respect for the bench.

His arbitrary treatment of suitors by dismissing their cases entirely because the attorneys were not on hand at the drop of the hat is not justice but the height of injustice.

Furnishing sensations, harrying attorneys, fining court attendants for contempt, and ignoring long established rules of procedure, have not heretofore been found necessary to the orderly progress of justice in Hawaii, nor is it what Judge Humphreys is being paid for.

With his ability and education Judge Humphreys has it entirely within his power to carry out what record he will for himself, but if the record is to be that of a wise and successful magistrate, it must be wrought with patience, dignity and a due regard for the rights and feelings of others.

Who would frame that honest character? The noble brotherhood that tracked the Republican party out of a set of honest primary rules?

If the Kaiser carries out his threat to send the Queen three pictures, painted by himself, she will begin to see what a merciful Providence it was that spoilt her eyesight.

Why not punish a culpably tardy lawyer for contempt of court? Why oblige an innocent client to go without the redress which courts of justice were organized to give him?

If it is true that the request for municipal independence has its source in the small taxpayer, then that individual is more anxious here than he ever was anywhere else to have his tax burdens trebled.

Charles Notley's idea that the Liberal party of England is a sort of piece club which sells out alternately to the Whigs and Tories is as comical in its way as the views of Bush and Wise about Democratic nominees and principles.

There is not much chance as far as by between the two is concerned for the executive. The chief minister Mr. May is a despot in spite of his title and always gets in behind the scenes and is supposed to be a close friend of the people. In less than a month under the rule of the Whigs and Tories he should the people hope for a great

WORLD'S NEWS
CONDENSED

John Clark Ridpath is dead. Smallpox is subsiding at Dawson. Bryan will manage his own campaign.

Typhoid and pneumonia prevail in Nome.

The Ashantis have suffered another defeat.

The Philippine tariff is being framed.

The cost of the Boer war may reach \$6,000,000.

Taxes are soaring in England owing to the war.

Great forest fires are burning near Los Angeles.

A son of Senator Pettigrew has joined the Boers.

Fire has caused \$20,000 damages at Buckley, Wash.

DeWitt Talmage called on the Czar at St. Petersburg.

An epidemic of smallpox is raging in Marysville, Cal.

Serious anti-Jewish riots have occurred at Odessa.

The French war office has been entirely reorganized.

Father Paul Raffo, a pioneer priest of California, is dead.

The pension roll increased last year by over 21,000 names.

Roger Walcott will succeed Draper as ambassador to Italy.

It is now reported that Aguilano has been badly wounded.

Gen. De Peñuela, prominent in the Dreyfus case, is dead.

The Navy Department asks for bids on six modern cruisers.

A lodge of Lady Elks is to be established in San Francisco.

The Coast has received \$10,000,000 this season from the Klondike.

Corbett will fight McCoy at Madison Square Garden, August 30.

Speakers in Cork believe the time is ripe for an Irish rebellion.

Rebels have been defeated by Government forces in Yucatan.

Cincinnati has a population of \$25,000.

The city had claimed 400,000.

About 4,000 Boers have surrendered in the Orange River Colony.

Quarantine stations are to be located at Nome and Dutch Harbor.

The Vanderbilts have got control of the Wabash railroad system.

R. D. Yellow, a well known California artist, is dead at Oakland.

At present no American capital will be invested in the Philippines.

The English Liberal party is said to be in the throes of dissolution.

General De Wet is reported to have asked terms of General Roberts.

Nathan J. Brown, a pioneer business man of Chicago, is dead, aged 88.

The new provisional boundary of Alaska gives Canada no territory.

Europe is in need of gold owing to the drain caused by the war in China.

General Otis denies that any Filipino has been executed without trial.

Amele Rives, now the Princess Troubetzkoy, is under treatment for scatica.

The battleship Oregon is reported by Captain Wilde to be structurally intact.

A street car was struck by lightning at Toledo, Ohio, and ten persons were hurt.

Senator Clark of Montana, will contribute \$100,000 to the Bryan campaign fund.

A London newspaper has violently attacked the emigration bureau at New York.

There is hope for an early settlement of the difficulties between Peru and Chile.

Twelve persons, including one woman, have been killed in the negro riots at New Orleans.

Reports come from Mexico that 4,000 Navajo Indians have defeated Mexican troops.

General Prinsloo, with 5,000 men, has surrendered unconditionally to the British.

North Carolina has adopted a white supremacy amendment, eliminating the negro vote.

Samoa native chiefs of Tutuila have transferred their possessions to the United States.

No more cigarette smokers will be employed in Swift & Co.'s big packing house at Chicago.

Ballard Smith, the well known journalist, is dead. His last days were spent in an asylum.

General Smith-Dorsten repulsed the Boers on July 31, who attacked while demanding his surrender.

Ruins of an ancient city, intersected by broad streets, have been discovered on the shores of Lake Labnor, in Thibet.

The President of Nicaragua announced that the Cragin-Eyre canal syndicate has succeeded to the rights of the Maritime Company.

The request of Chief Joseph and the Nez Perces to be returned to their home in Eastern Oregon, will be refused, as the country is occupied by settlers.

The cost of the rebellion in Colombia is estimated at 600 lives, the Liberales being the heaviest losers. Panama's streets are strewn with dead and wounded.

Machinists, blacksmiths, boiler-makers, fitters, laborers and locomotive painters on the Canadian Pacific have struck on the line between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast.

Richard Combe, witness in the Goebel case, says that Mason Hackersmith was offered \$1,200 to kill Goebel and showed how it could be done from a window in the office of the Secretary of State.

Christopher and Margaret O'Neill of Pittsburgh with their five children, have arrived at St. Louis in wagons. They are searching for a year-old child who disappeared more than a year ago.

Ascock (Dem) has been elected Governor of North Carolina by nearly 60,000 majority. The Legislature, which will choose a successor to Senator Butler (Pop), will be four-fifths Democratic in both branches.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (Prince Alfred), second son of Queen Victoria, is dead. He was a victim of alcoholism and had a cancerous growth at the root of his tongue. He will be succeeded by the Duke of Albany, whose German subjects, however, are critical of his English blood.

An amusing incident in connection with the coming marriage of King Alexander of Serbia is, that the wedding has been postponed because the Serbian throne is in Paris, whether it was sent to embellish the Serbian exhibition. So the throne has been packed back to P grade as quickly as possible and the wedding is timed for any day before Sunday. The royal couple are coming to Paris in the course of their wedding trip.

The American rights for The Little Minister, which in its dramatized form is said to have played to over \$1,000,000 in the country, were sold by the author, James Matthew Barrie, to the New York firm of John W. Lovell & Son, New York. The ownership of the copyright eventually passed to the firm of Publishers' Plate Printing Company of New York, and now that a company is suing to get a share of the enormous earnings of the play.

There is not much chance as far as by between the two is concerned for the executive. The chief minister Mr. May is a despot in spite of his title and always gets in behind the scenes and is supposed to be a close friend of the people. In less than a month under the rule of the Whigs and Tories he should the people hope for a great

The negro riots in New Orleans are over.

The fishing steamer Estella went on rocks in Clallam Bay and was badly jolted.

General De Negrier has been re-appointed to the Supreme Council of War France.

The Rock Island Railroad proposes to go to Los Angeles via New Mexico and Arizona.

The Supreme Court of California declared the Stratton primary law unconstitutional.

The bite of a scorpion caused the death of George Shurz of Los Angeles, Calif., on July 28.

There was hard fighting in the Philippines the week ending July 28, and 200 Filipinos were killed.

Lady Randolph Churchill and Lieutenant Cornwallis West were married in London on July 28.

The Union Pacific will build a road between Evanston and Salt Lake, avoiding Echo canyon.

It is reported that Queen Wilhelmina of Holland will wed Grand Duke Frederick of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

E. G. Rathbone, formerly director general of posts in Cuba, has been arrested for postal frauds.

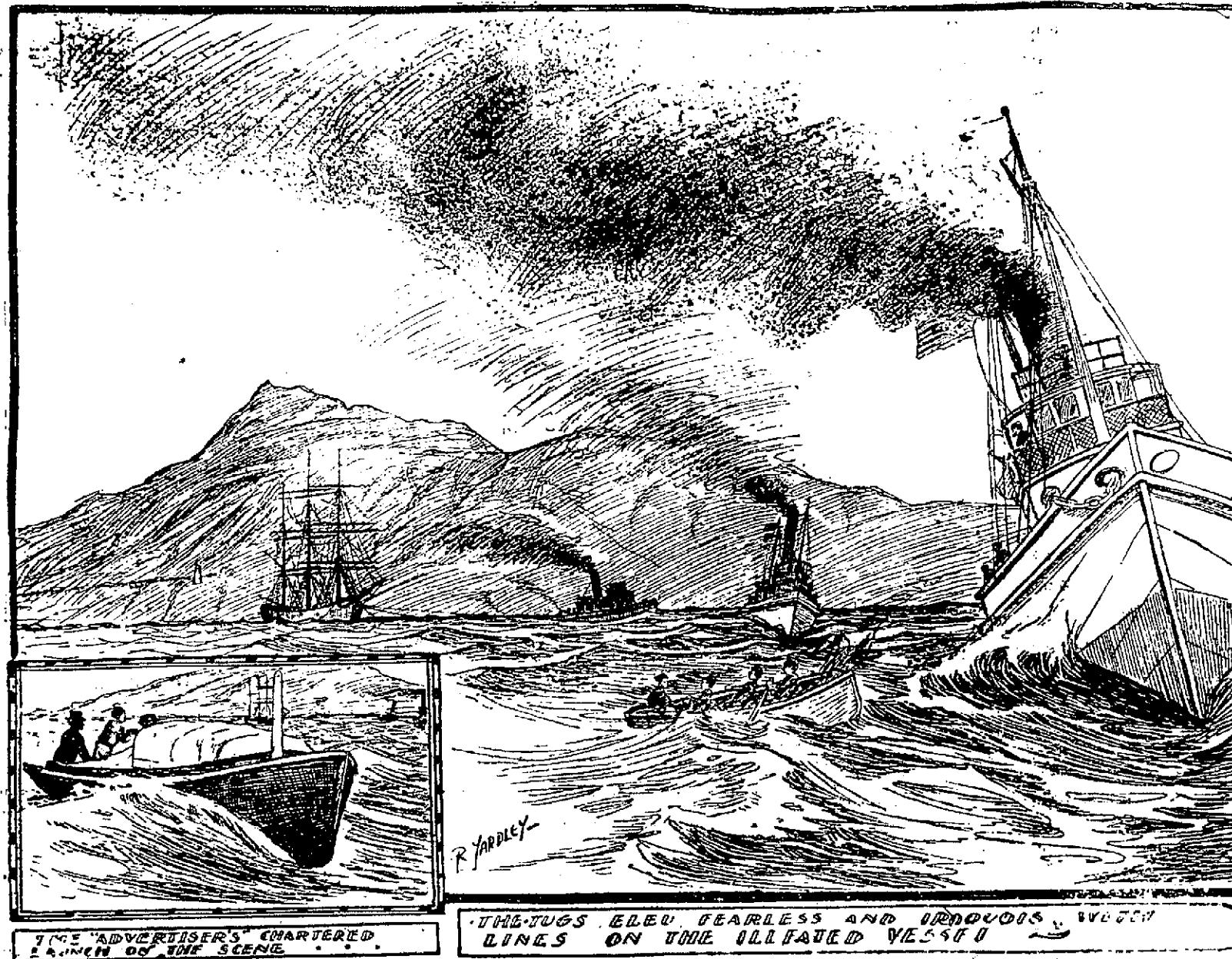
Bryan and Stevenson were formally notified of their nomination by the Democrats on August 8th.

England fears invasion by French troops and the matter causes sensational interest in the House of Lords.

The royalty on the output of Klonk gold may be reduced from ten percent to four or three percent.

The Dutch steamer Prinz Willem I has been wrecked in the West Indies.

DUNREGGAN SAVED FROM SHIPWRECK AND SAFE AT FISHMARKET WHARF

THE ADVERTISER'S CHARTERED
EACH ON THE SCENETHE TUGS ELEU, FEARLESS AND IROQUOIS, WITH
LINES ON THE SINKING VESSEL

THE British bark Dunreggan was pulled off the reef within a quarter of a mile of the lighthouse at Diamond Head at ten minutes past 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon by the united efforts of the tugs Fearless, Eleu and Iroquois. The Fearless, Captain Gilbert Brokaw, the tug which first got hold of the Dunreggan on Wednesday, was the tug which towed the big steel bark safe into port and shoved her comfortably up alongside the old Fishmarket wharf. The Fearless once she got hold of the Dunreggan, never let her go, but held on from Wednesday morning, shortly after the bark went aground, until she was brought into port. Captain Brokaw knew there was something like \$20,000 at the end of the hawser and held on with the tenacity of a farnished bulldog.

As the Fearless came through the channel about 6 o'clock last night with the Dunreggan in tow, the red paint below the tug's water line could be seen in general quantities, showing clearly how nearly her coal supply was exhausted.

It was quite a sight, the coming of the close-called bark into the harbor. People crowded to the edges of the wharves and gazed. They were anxious to know how big a hole the vessel had in her bottom and if Captain Dixon had handed over the \$20,000 in good, cold British gold to the rescuing tugs' captains.

As above stated, the tug Fearless kept up her pulling at the Dunreggan all Wednesday night and right up to the time when she came off. Yesterday afternoon the United States tug Iroquois went out again and got a line to the Dunreggan and pulled away with the Fearless. The position of the bark had changed somewhat about 11 o'clock in the morning and hopes were entertained then of getting her off the reef at the next high tide, about 3 o'clock. Not long before the time of high tide, Captain Macauley, commanding the tug Eleu temporarily, towed the ship Difco out to sea, when he let the Difco go it suddenly dawned upon him that the Dunreggan would never get off the reef without the Eleu's help. So, heading the tug for the scene of disaster, he gave the chief signal for full speed and hurried through the water in good shape. Arriving off Diamond Head, he observed the efforts of the Fearless and Iroquois had not yet proved successful. Bumping in close to the bark on the reef, he hove a heaving-line aboard the Dunreggan. Captain Dixon was on the point of suggesting terms but changed his mind and in a few minutes the Eleu was pulling with the rest. The Fearless, the Iroquois and the Eleu tugged away together for nearly an hour, when suddenly the big bark gave a jump forward of about three feet and then hesitated. Again she moved with a quick jerk, as if the greedy reef were loth to part with her so soon and were holding her back from deep water and safety. Once more her keel felt motion, not sudden and convulsive this time but slow and sure. The men on

the tug saw her coming and the tugs strained every effort to pull her off. They were rewarded. She came, gliding off the dangerous reef as easily and gracefully as slipping off an iceberg. Captains Brokaw, Pond and Macauley of the Fearless, Iroquois and Eleu felt joyful sensations of success. They had pulled her off; she was safe, and now for a little matter of ready cash. Captain Dixon gazed over the side and saw the bark moving; gave a sigh of relief and scribbled a few figures hastily in his note-book.

Captain Macauley brought the Eleu into port first. "I've got something to say about the saving of the British bark," he shouted. "The Eleu pulled her off—helped to do it. I should say." Then came the Iroquois—the sturdy, strong, modest, white Iroquois. She never said a word but she's got an awful pull—when she pulls. And last came the Fearless with the Dunreggan coming along sulky behind at the end of the Fearless' hawser. Captain Brokaw hitched up his trouser, cast a look of pride over his tug and simply beamed with delight. He had a right to beam—scarcely here a week, the Fearless tumbles into a small fortune.

When seen by an Advertiser reporter aboard the Dunreggan, Captain G. N. Dixon had the following to say: "When the bark struck I was two miles off-shore and away outside where the charts show reefs. The chart must be wrong. The place where I struck is some distance from the place where the bark lay just before she was pulled off."

"Yes, we jettisoned some cargo, of course, but I can't say how much. Some of the men put aboard last night to help chuck it overboard, when they started to get up a lot of boxes which came first from the main hatch, thought that the foxes contained gin. Do you know those fellows were awfully disappointed when they found it was olive oil. I can't answer half your question; I don't know the answers to them. What's that? I don't remember—I didn't count—I can't say now. I haven't said half the things I've been reported as saying."

It is thought that about 100 tons of the cargo was jettisoned Wednesday night and yesterday. When the Dunreggan got up to the wharf she had about twenty inches of water in her hold and was not gaining much, if anything, on the pumps. The pumps have been manned ever since she first leaked, and are going yet.

Yesterday morning Captain Dixon called for a board of survey and one was appointed, consisting of Captain Williamson of the British bark Woolahara, Captain Thompson of the British ship City of Hankow and Captain Jackson of the British ship Halewood. These captains were taken out to the Dunreggan in Earle's launch. Captain Dixon has never before met with disaster during his many years at sea.

Bresci traveled from New York via Paris and on June 14th he applied to the municipal authorities of Prato for a birth certificate, that he might secure a permit to carry arms. This was refused, because of his character and the past offenses which he had committed against the municipality.

On June 16th he secured a passport for New York, describing himself as a shoemaker. Early in July he went to Castel San Pietro to visit two of his young nieces. On the evening of July 18th he took the train for Milan via Bologna. Lorenzo Bresci, interviewed at Cagliari by the World correspondent, said: "I knew of Gaetano's anarchist opinions, but never attached any importance to them. I always thought... am a quiet, good-natured fellow, though unseated. For my part, I curse the anarchists, my opinion being that for workingmen like us the chance to eat, drink and work should be enough. I do not think much about politics. Gaetano, who was always interested in such matters, was quite peculiar in that respect."

The police today visited Lorenzo's house and took charge of the murderer's belongings, including a target at which he practiced with a revolver.

MONZA, July 31.—The formal act of recording the death of King Humbert was drawn up at 1 o'clock this morning in the King's bedroom. It was witnessed by Count Rudini, former Minister, and the royal household, the President of the Senate and the Secretary for the Crown. The Ministers and other officials were present.

The body of King Humbert, dressed in black, lies today on the bed ordinarily used by him. Around the massive canopy holding burning tapers at the foot and head of the bed are flowers placed by Queen Margherita, who passed the long hours of the night in prayer by the bed in which the body lies. Father Bignami, the court chaplain, is in immediate charge of the bier. The Cardinal Archbishop of Milan has ordered a requiem mass in all the churches in his diocese.

Enormous numbers of telegrams and letters of condolence continue to arrive.

WHERE THE PLOT WAS INCUBATED

PLOT ORIGINATED IN UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, July 31.—A cable to the World from Florence says: The World's correspondent has just returned from Prato, where he obtained detailed account of the antecedents of Gaetano Bresci, or Bresci, the slayer of King Humbert. Bresci was born November 10, 1889, in Cagliari, a mile from Prato, a manufacturing town of 15,000 inhabitants, beautifully situated fifteen miles north of Florence. He began work as a shoemaker but studied in the technical school at Prato for a time, and thus became a weaver, which avocation he followed for eight years at a large factory in Prato.

After the strike in 1892 he left Prato and went to work in the Cinnamal factories at New York, Brooklyn, the Italian colony in Philadelphia, and from Patterson and West Hoboken. This socialist

never saw Bresci and never saw Quinte, but the description of the men tallies with that of two of the men at the conference. Mrs. Bresci, the destitute wife of the assassin, with her little daughter, are in this city from their home in West Hoboken for the purpose of securing the Italian Consul General. Mrs.

Bresci said she wanted to write a letter to her husband, but the Consul General told her it would not be delivered. The woman asked if it would be possible for her to get any valuables her husband had.

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The police today visited Lorenzo's house and took charge of the murderer's belongings, including a target at which he practiced with a revolver.

MONZA, August 3.—The remains of King Humbert were today placed in a casket of walnut covered with lead and glass in such a manner as to leave the face exposed. The ceremony, which took place in the presence of the royal family, was very touching. Queen Margherita placed the Italian flag with the arms of Savoy over the corpse.

The body of King Humbert, dressed in black, lies today on the bed ordinarily used by him. Around the massive canopy holding burning tapers at the foot and head of the bed are flowers placed by Queen Margherita, who passed the long hours of the night in prayer by the bed in which the body lies. Father Bignami, the court chaplain, is in immediate charge of the bier. The Cardinal Archbishop of Milan has ordered a requiem mass in all the churches in his diocese.

Enormous numbers of telegrams and letters of condolence continue to arrive.

WHERE THE PLOT WAS INCUBATED

PLOT ORIGINATED IN UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, July 31.—A cable to the World from Florence says: The World's correspondent has just returned from Prato, where he obtained detailed account of the antecedents of Gaetano Bresci, or Bresci, the slayer of King Humbert. Bresci was born November 10, 1889, in Cagliari, a mile from Prato, a manufacturing town of 15,000 inhabitants, beautifully situated fifteen miles north of Florence. He began work as a shoemaker but studied in the technical school at Prato for a time, and thus became a weaver, which avocation he followed for eight years at a large factory in Prato.

After the strike in 1892 he left Prato and went to work in the Cinnamal factories at New York, Brooklyn, the Italian colony in Philadelphia, and from Patterson and West Hoboken. This socialist

never saw Bresci and never saw Quinte, but the description of the men tallies with that of two of the men at the conference. Mrs. Bresci, the destitute wife of the assassin, with her little daughter, are in this city from their home in West Hoboken for the purpose of securing the Italian Consul General. Mrs.

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SURE CURE

For General Weakness.

The debilitating effects of a warm climate and exposure to all kinds of weather are sure to bring on disorders of the blood and weaken the system. Mr. Charles Geddes, of Mt. Malcolm, W. A., sends us his photograph, and tells of a sure cure for these conditions.



"For some time I have been bandaged of the Royal Hotel, 11th & Main Street, in the hills district, a mile from the nearest railway. I have sold a great deal of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and it gives the most universal satisfaction. When miners, prospectors, and others become rundown by lack of fresh vegetables and fruits, and are unable to digest them, their blood becomes very impure and the whole system greatly weakened. But

AYER'S Sapsaparilla

is always a sure cure. I have known miners to send a hundred miles for it, such is their faith in it."

To cure constipation, biliousness, indigestion, and sick headache, there is no remedy equal to Ayer's Pills.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

THE ENVOYS STILL ALIVE

(Continued From Page 1.)

manding troops Peking. He ordered Pao Ting massacre. (Signed) "GOODNOW."

CHEFOO, afternoon, August 2.—Secretary of State, Washington.—Just received telegram from Governor of Shan Tung requesting me to transmit to you the following:

"Have just received telegram dated July 30th, Tsung Li Yamen stating various ministers, the German legation and others (foreigners) all well; not in distress. Provisions were repeatedly sent. Relations most friendly. Now conferring as to proper measures to protect various ministers to Tien-Tsin for temporary shelter, which conference will soon be ended.

(Signed) "YUAN, Governor. FOWLER."

ADVANCE OF ALLIES SAID TO HAVE BEGUN

BRUSSELS, August 1.—M. de Favreau, minister of Foreign Affairs, has received the following dispatch, dated Shanghai, August 1, from M. de Carterier de Marchienne, Secretary of the Belgian Legation, now acting as Charge d'affaires of Belgium at Shanghai:

"The allies are marching on Peking. They are eighteen miles from Tientsin, and should reach Peking in eight days. All the Europeans have taken refuge in the inner inclosure of the imperial city." Police carelessness cost Humbert's life. No precautions were taken after warning had been received.

Baron Fava, who heard the news at Seabright, N. J., said: "I am shocked and deeply grieved. King Humbert was a good man and loved by all his people."

Arrangements have been made to place the whole country under martial law if the revolutionary party assert themselves. This is the gravest crisis that ever confronted the monarchy, but the Vatican authorities are said to use all their influence to assist the established order of things. The new King is neither mentally nor physically of great account. A strong man is needed to meet the perils of the hour.

A cable to the Sun from Rome says: Queen Margherita has sent the following reply to a telegram of sympathy from Cardinal Prisco, Archbishop of Naples: "May God hear your prayer that I be given strength to bear up against my trouble. How great my trouble is. My heart finds no comfort, no consolation to mitigate my misfortune, except in divine grace and resignation." The message is signed: "Margherita, desolate woman."

GRIEF IN HONOLULU.

Editor Advertiser: Permit me to state through your columns that the flag of the Italian Consulate here will be hoisted at half-mast on Friday, the 10th of August, 1900, in commemoration of the sad and untimely death of H. M. Humbert, King of Italy, and also to request the Federal officers and the Territorial Government, as well as the foreign Consuls here, in like manner to join in this expression of grief and sympathy.

I am, sir, yours respectfully,

F. A. SCHAEFER,
Consul for Italy.

Hawaii Merchandise.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The board of classification of the United States General Appraisers today announced its decision in test case regarding the right of the Government to assess merchandise imported from Hawaii, and overruled the protest of the importers, W. H. Crossman & Brothers, and affirmed the assessment of the duty by the Government.

This decision covers the passage of the joint resolution of Congress on July 7, 1900, admitting Hawaii, and the passage recently of the law declaring Hawaii a regular territory of the United States.

The status of Hawaii since it became a regular territory of the United States was not passed upon.

THE CAPITAL COFFEE AND COMMERCIAL CO., LTD.

Whereas, The Capital Coffee and Commercial Co., Ltd., a corporation established and existing under

URGED TO INVESTIGATE

Grand Jury is Further Charged.

AS TO SUNDAY VIOLATING

Judge Humphreys Commands It to Look Into Liquor Selling At Waikiki.

Before the Grand Jury settled down to business yesterday Judge Humphreys called them into the courtroom and delivered an additional charge to them that was as full of interesting allegations that was read to them on Monday. It resulted from a talk with one of the hotel-keepers at Waikiki, and its outcome will probably be quite interesting. It is given in full as follows:

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury: On August 6th at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, you were impanelled, sworn and charged to enquire into such matters as might be brought to your attention by the Attorney General, as might be given to you in charge by this Court, as might be brought to your attention by private matters, and as might be within the personal knowledge of any one of you. Since delivering that charge to you, I was informed by the proprietor of a resort at Waikiki, Mr. Almy, proprietor of the Waikiki Inn, that he had without any reservation or without any question, engaged in the sale of liquor on Sundays, doing so by virtue of some arrangement with the police, he having understood that he might sell liquor on Sundays and that he would not be prosecuted therefor.

I desire now to charge you that whatever understanding or agreement Mr. Almy or any other person engaged in the sale of liquor may have had with a police officer or any other officer of the Government, no matter who he is or how high his position, it cannot afford him any protection whatever if there has been a violation of the statute law.

AN ALARMING CONDITION.

If the statement made to me by Mr. Almy is true, a most dangerous, alarming and corrupting state of affairs is presented to the people of this Territory. It does not lie in the mouth of any official of this Territory (I do not care how high his position may be) and it does not lie in the mouth of any police officer by his mere whim, caprice or sweet will to say he will set aside or ignore violations of the statute laws of this Territory, and to permit people to do what those laws say shall not be done. A man may be corrupt without taking money. You may be so, gentlemen of the jury, by favoritism or the exhibition of moral fear.

If, for instance, you refrained from making a presentment by reason of moral fear, you failed to discharge your duties, failed to recognize the obligations imposed upon you by your oaths, you would be quite as corrupt as if you had taken money for refraining from doing so. If any officer, from the High Sheriff down to the humblest policeman on the force, has made any sort of an agreement with any liquor dealer or seller that he might sell liquors on Sunday in violation of law, that officer is corrupt, and the charge against him should be investigated. It should be investigated without fear and without reference to the consequences.

WHO IS A BOARDER?

Our statute provides that "Any holder of a license who shall sell or retail any spirituous liquor or permit the same to be drunk in his house or premises on Sundays, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$200." But this section shall not apply to the ordinary supplies furnished to bona fide boarders and lodgers in the house or premises. Mark these words: "This section shall not apply to the ordinary supplies furnished to bona fide boarders and lodgers in the house or premises." The exception is that a person who runs a boarding-house or hotel may, if he has a license, furnish the ordinary supplies to bona fide boarders or lodgers in his house. A man, by going to a so-called boarding-house and simply by writing his name in the register, would not become a bona fide boarder or lodger. A man who goes there to take a dinner or lunch would not be a bona fide boarder or lodger. Perhaps a man who went to one of these places on a Saturday night and remained until Monday morning might come within the contemplation of the statute as a lodger.

It were better that every man on the beach should openly and without license sell liquor on Sundays or at any time that might best suit his pleasure or convenience—it would be better, I say, to have that condition prevail than that any police officer or Government officer should arrogate the power and authority of being unto himself the supreme and final law. Not only under such circumstances will there cease to exist any rights or law in this country, or any liberty, but the result would tend to corruption or, what is worse—favoritism.

ENFORCE THE LAWS.

Take this case: The Sheriff or some other Government officer says to you, if these people are not permitted to sell liquor on Sundays by virtue of their license, some other person will sell it without license, and because the law is going to be violated secretly I will let those people violate it openly. You might just as well say, we will appoint a few good men in the community to commit larceny because there are laws against larceny on our statute books and they cannot be enforced. People will commit larceny, so people will sell liquor on Sundays despite the fact that there are laws against it.

But by enforcing the laws we minimize the offense. For about 500 years burglary has been treated as a felony and for a long time in England it was a capital offense, and yet, in spite of this fact, men committed burglary. Now suppose the High Sheriff or some other officer should say that owing to the number of burglaries committed in this community and the impossibility of preventing it, "I will pick out a few fairly good men and give them the permission to commit larceny because they will do it in a nice way." That is an extreme case, but it is a general illustration of the matter in hand. Before we realize the extent of what our rights are taken away.

The usurpation of power is the result of a graduated process. A man never becomes wholly bad at once. He begins by doing some little thing that he has no right to do. He is not prosecuted for it. He then does some other little thing that

THE NEED IS GREAT

Bonded Warehouses are Wanted.

ACCOMMODATIONS SMALL

Peacock and Company Would Build To Relieve the Jam if Given a Chance.

The United States customs officials are complaining vigorously of the congestion of cargo on the various wharfs and it looks as if at last something would be done to remedy the difficulty. According to the United States Government laws, bonded warehouses must be private concerns, and it is the lack of such institutions that the present inconvenient state of affairs in customs circles is attributed.

Customs Officer Stratemeyer, on being interviewed on the subject yesterday, said:

"There is a great and urgent need for more warehouse room here. The United States has no bonded warehouse directly under the supervision of the Federal Government. It would be immensely convenient for us if private warehouses were to be established, and I think that there would be a great deal of money made in such enterprises. Some parties are talking of starting private warehouses, and I have heard of the firm of Peacock & Co. mentioned in this connection, but whether the enterprise will be private or not without doubt be brought against him.

The case against the young Portuguese who was accused of taking a warrant for a teacher's salary from the office of the Board of Education and obtaining the cash for it, was likewise before the Grand Jury and it is likely that an indictment will be brought against him also.

It is not likely that the jury will reach the matter of the Waikiki cases, to which Judge Humphreys called their attention in the morning, for a day or so, although they may take it up today. The matter of the charge was discussed only informally at the meeting of the jury in the morning and it was decided to defer action on it until after the criminal cases which they are now considering are disposed of.

HAWAIIAN ARTISTS ROBBED IN 'FRISCO

Quintette Club Members Lose Money and Jewels There.

The members of the Hawaiian Quintette Club or the Hawaiian Glee Club, as the professional card of the organization reads, are at present in San Francisco.

It will be remembered that they left here last year to attend the Omaha exposition. The original members were joined in the States by other musical Hawaiians, and for the past six months the Club has been touring California and meeting with excellent success. Among the places where they have recently filled long engagements are Stockton fair on July 4th, Weinstock & Lubin's in Sacramento, where they played a week's engagement, and at the Grand Opera House, San Francisco, with the Southwell Opera Company.

The glee club is in great demand for private parties at the latter place, and their services are booked for a long time to come.

A short time ago the boys had an unpleasant and expensive experience. They were asleep in their room at No. 23½ Kearny street, and a thief entered by way of the transom and relieved them of their money and jewelry in the middle of the night. The robbery was not discovered until the boys awoke in the morning. The thief considerably left their instruments behind, acting presumably on the principle that he did not want to kill the geese that laid the golden egg.

BOATSMEN TRAINING FOR FALL EVENTS

Myrtle's Go Into Quarters at Pearl Harbor on Saturday.

The Healanis had a senior and junior boat out yesterday afternoon. Messrs. Barnett, Jensen, Waterhouse and Rhodes were in the former boat.

The Myrtles had their senior and junior crews at work yesterday afternoon, also their four-oared barge. Messrs. Judd, Sep'r, Lishman and Angus comprised the senior aggregation.

The Leleans did not practice yesterday but expect to make a start this morning.

The Healanis will hold a club meeting some evening this week.

Sixteen will be in the party who go down to the Myrtle's training quarters at Pearl Harbor next Saturday. This number includes the captain, trainers and coxswains.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Myrtle Boat Club held last night, the following members were elected: Messrs. H. Simpson, O. St. John Gilbert, H. Sharp and W. Rawlins.

Illicit Distillers.

Mount Silvia and Rita Silva, charged with distilling liquor, were each given three months imprisonment on the reef and a fine of \$100 assessed in each case by Judge Wilcox yesterday afternoon. As the couple were led down stairs the woman set up a cry that was heard a block away. She walked and shouted in her distress and it was with difficulty that she was calmed down. The case was appealed by their attorney, F. M. Gants Stewart.

DR. C. B. WOOD WHO WILL BE ILLUSTRIOS POTENTATE



Dr. Clifford B. Wood, a thirty-second degree Mason of the local fraternity, will come a Shriner the Mason must be a man of means, for the Shriner's coffers are not supposed to retain any of the gold that pours into them.

Whereas the Masonic lodges hold their funds for charitable purposes, the Shriner's spend all they can raise into the organization. In other words, to use the expression of Dr. Wood, the "Shriner's society is the social organization of the Masons and Knights Templar, and acts as a safety valve."

The gathering that is arranging to come to Honolulu will be a notable one. The Imperial Potentate, Lou B. Windsor of Reed City, Michigan, will head the caravan of Nobles and will dedicate the temple amid the fires of Kilaeua. With the Nobles will come their families. It is possible the steamships may go direct from San Francisco to Hilo and visit the volcano before coming here.

The local Masons do not believe that the Shriner's will arrive in Honolulu before New Year's Day, as the Imperial Potentate has stated he cannot leave until December or January next. By that time it is believed that sufficient accommodations will be ready for their use.

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It was through the Islam Temple of San Francisco that the local Shriner's obtained their charter and at first expected the Imperial Potentate to perform the dedication ceremony here, until the Imperial Potentate signified his intention of joining the pilgrimage. Hundreds of friends of the Shriner's are expected to visit Honolulu during their stay, using the regular passenger steamships in their travels.

Dr. Wood says they have counted on about twenty Masons and Knights Templar being inducted into the fez, as they themselves wished to have their share of fun out of the many others eligible to become Shriner's. The pressure has been too great, however, and a much larger number may be made sport of at the hands of the visitors. Knights Templar and thirty-second degree Masons only are eligible to belong to this organization.

MISSIONARIES WHO WILL COME HERE

Woman's Board Will Entertain Workers From China.

The regular monthly meeting of the Woman's Board of Missions took place yesterday afternoon at Central Union Church. There was a large attendance and the business of the meeting was of considerable importance to Christian workers.

The ladies decided to prepare an entertainment for any refugee missionaries from China who may be passengers aboard the Hongkong Maru, which is expected on Saturday. They have received information that many of the missionaries preferred returning to their homes on the Mainland rather than burden the missionaries in Japan by their presence. A committee was appointed to make whatever preparations are necessary to give them a fitting welcome.

Messrs. Peacock & Co., it is understood, have made application to be allowed to establish a private bonded warehouse, and if their application is looked favorably upon will go ahead with the work of construction right away. Such a warehouse will be of infinite assistance to them in handling their stock and will also relieve the customs authorities in no small degree.

"The establishment of bonded warehouses, under personal supervision, would undoubtedly prove to be a paying investment," remarked a representative of Messrs. Peacock & Co.

SYSTEM NOT YET WORKING.

Distances Seem to be too Great for Wireless Telegraph to Bridge.

The reason for the delay in establishing communication by wireless telegraph between Honolulu and Hilo seems to have been due to the fact that the system has not worked well between Lanai and Hawaii. The instruments at Makuhina are set up and ready for use and so are those on Lanai, but still the system does not work properly and now the experts are busy putting in shape the station on Molokai.

It is likely that in order to communicate with Hawaii it will be necessary to send messages first to Molokai, then to Lanai, then to Maui, and so to Makuhina on Hawaii. This will give many relays but will probably give better service, for the communication becomes less perfect the greater distance the stations are apart. T. E. Hobbs, one of the Marconi experts who are here to install the system said yesterday that it was expected that the system would be in working order in a few days, as soon as that is the station on Molokai was in order.

Paid Up Capital and Funds, £1,687,162. Insurance effected against loss or damage by fire on buildings and contents of warehouses, office and store premises and private dwellings at moderate rates.

Prompt and equitable settlement of losses.

Life business also transacted on favorable terms.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co., LIMITED.

Fire and Marine Insurance Agts.

AGENTS FOR THE

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, Alliance Assurance Company of London, Alliance, Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd., of London, Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh, Wilhelm of Magdeburg General Insurance Company, Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

THE

Von-Hamm Young Co., Ltd. HONOLULU.

AGENTS FOR THE

Lancashire Insurance Company.

CAPITAL, £3,000,000.

Paid Up Capital and Funds, £1,687,162. Insurance effected against loss or damage by fire on buildings and contents of warehouses, office and store premises and private dwellings at moderate rates.

Prompt and equitable settlement of losses.

Life business also transacted on favorable terms.

The Baloise Fire Insurance Company

Capital £s 10,000,000.00

Fire Fund and Reserve for Uncollected Premiums 23,923,134 16

Fs 33,923,134 16

Fire Insurances effected as above at the Lowest Rates.

TROUBLESOME TO THE ARMY.

During the Civil War, as well as in our late war with Spain, diarrhoea was one of the most troublesome diseases the army had to contend with. In many instances it became chronic and the old soldiers still suffer from it. Mr. David Taylor, of Wind Ridge, Greene Co., Pa., is one of these. He uses Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy and says he never found anything that would give him such quick relief. It is for sale by all druggists and dealers Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. L.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands:

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., LTD.

BENSON, SMITH & CO.

HOBSON DRUG CO.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, NEW ZEALAND, and the CAPE COLONIES.

Bottles 14d, 2d, 1d, 6d, 3d, 1d.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands:

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., LTD.

BENSON, SMITH & CO.

HOBSON DRUG CO.

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HOB

GEOLOGY OF OAHU ISLAND

Review of Hitchcock's Pamphlet.

NOTES BY SERENO BISHOP

An Interesting Treatise on the Formation of the Land

We Live in.

In the Friend, Dr. Sereno Bishop reviews most intelligently a pamphlet entitled the "Geology of Oahu," which is a report of geological observations and conclusions respecting the Island of Oahu, made by Professor Charles H. Hitchcock, LL.D., including three pages of "Notes on the Tertiary Geology of Oahu," by W. H. Dall. Although the geology of this Island has been extensively discussed before, by Prof. J. D. Dana, by Prof. W. T. Brigham, by W. Lowthian Green, by Capt. C. E. Dutton, by Messrs. W. D. Alexander, A. E. Lyons and Walter Maxwell, yet Dr. Hitchcock's work constitutes a valuable manual of the subject, with important additions to previous knowledge, says Dr. Bishop. Besides observations made during two previous visits, Dr. Hitchcock in 1888-89, carefully inspected a great number of locations, especially along the line of the Oahu railway, the Nuuanu Pali, and the series of secondary craters along the coast.

A leading place is given to the original separation of Oahu into two islands now represented by the Kaala range, and the Koolau range. The former is much older than the other, as evidenced in many ways. Volcanic activity had perhaps ceased on Kaala, before the Koolau mountain had been built up by its eruptions much above the surface of the ocean. Dr. Hitchcock develops the fact pointed out by Dana, that enormous outflows of lava from the northern half of Koolau mountain flooded and built up the broad plateau between Ewa and Wai'anae. The already deeply eroded canyons of the Kaala range were invaded by this plateau of lava, and their lower parts buried therein. Similar elevated plains have been built up by like means in Waimea, between Maunaakea and Kohala mountain, also between Maunaakea and Maunaloa. One may conjecture that before the deep subsidence of Oahu the Waialua plateau was as high as Waimea, although now 1,700 feet lower.

Dr. Hitchcock adopts the now generally accepted conclusion that Dr. Dana was in error in believing the great Kaneohe amphitheater to be the remains of an ancient caldera or crater. The vast Koolau precipice from Nuuanu Pali to Wai'anae is not the effect of a fault or breakdown, but is entirely produced by atmospheric erosion or weathering. The prevailing and heaviest rainstorms were from the northeast, resulting in vastly greater erosion on that side of the range. A similar result is conspicuous on the west side of the Kaala range, and from a like cause. There the east side of the mountain was protected by the Koolau range from the easterly rains, and the heavy torrents of rain were westerly, and wore down that side of the mountain even more completely than in Koolau.

On page 30, Dr. Hitchcock briefly discusses the limestone bluff at Kahuku, already considered by Dr. Dana in his "Characteristics of Volcanoes." This remarkable bluff, he says, "consists of coral rock up to 60 feet, capped by blown calcareous sand now firmly consolidated, which may extend inland to a height of 250 feet." Here we must contradict the eminent geologist by denying that any part of the bluff "consists of coral rock, although traces of corals exist, owing to its long submergence." The bluff is composed from top to bottom of the same laminated loose sandstone which pervades the ancient and massive sand-dunes between Kahuku and Lale. Those dunes were hills of brown sand which had been accumulating for ages by reason of the force of the trade wind sweeping around and over the low angle of the Kahuku mountain. Their sands had become gradually cemented by percolating rainwater into a fragile laminated sandstone. This sort of sandstone, which abounds between Kahuku and Waikiki on Maui, is to be distinguished from the very hard and compact marine sandstone, which takes a fine polish. The latter is cemented by sea water underneath deep sand beaches, and is composed entirely of hard fragments of sea shells.

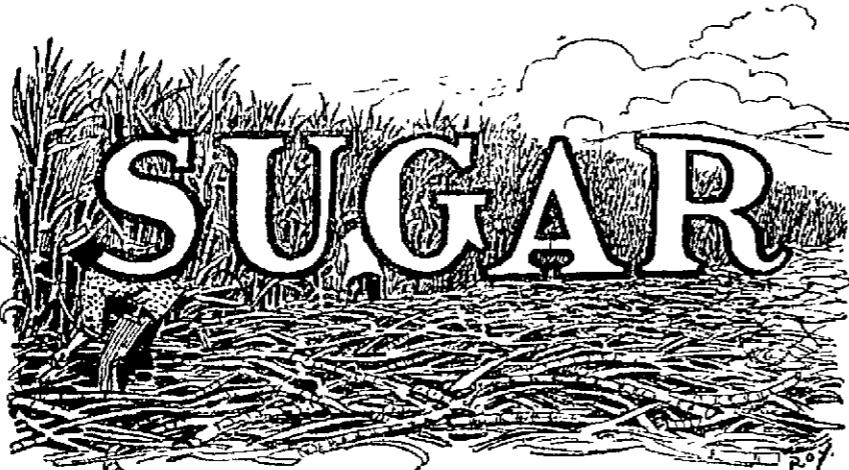
Captain Dutton failed to distinguish apart these marine and subaerial sandstones, and thus betrayed into the enormous blunder of imputing the Waikiki and Waikapu sandstones to a former period of submergence, whereas they are obviously formed above water, and that district was plainly never subjected to marine action. Off the Lale shore are a peninsula and an island which are mainly composed of the same fragile laminated sandstone; but this has become hardened by a later submergence. The land had evidently sunk after the sand-dunes were created, but again emerged with the elevation of the coral reefs all around the Island.

Dr. Hitchcock made special inspection of most of the secondary craters fringing the coast of Oahu, which belong to a comparatively recent period.

He visited each of the five craters of the Laeloa group, which are located on the Ewa and Oahu plantations, and whose widespread ejected ashes, now decomposed, constitute the exceptional richness of the soil which yields such unprecedented crops of sugar.

Like the Kaala mountain on whose flanks they rest, these cones are much older than the Honolulu series from Salt Lake to Koko Head, whose soft tufa is only partially eroded. Dr. Hitchcock, however, seems to impute a greater age to the latter, apparently misled by Dall's erroneous assignment of Diamond Head to the Tertiary period.

With that conclusion of W. H. Dall we are strenuously at variance. He thinks that Diamond Head was thrown up in the very ancient Pliocene period. He tries to make out that the Archaean (land shell) imbedded in the breccia at the foot of Diamond Head are ancient types, whereas the expert J. T. Guick found no essential differ-



WILLET & GRAY'S WEEKLY STATISTICS: SUGAR TRADE JOURNAL published at New York on July 12, 1895.

THE WEEK—Raws advanced 1-16. Refined advanced 10. Net cash quotations are: Muscovado, 4.8c; Centrifig. Is., 4.8c; Granulated, 3.8c. Receipts, 31,639 tons. Meltings, 41,000 tons. Total stock in your ports, 145,029 tons, against 150,493 tons last week, and 234,387 tons 'y' year. Agents to the United States from all countries, estimated, 100,000 tons, against 100,000 tons last year. Beet sugar quotations, cost and freight, 12^{1/2} per cwt for 54° degree analysis. First marks. German Granulated, f. o. b. Hamburg, 16s 3d, equal to 5.3c, New York, duty paid.

Spot Foreign Granulated—"The demand is fair and the supply increased. Russian Crystals, 5.8c; fine Austrian, 5.76c; Dutch, 5.82c. Asked For Import. Dutch Granulated, August shipment, 16s 1d. c. f. equal to 5.6c, duty paid. Fine Austrian Granulated for July-August shipment closed out.

This week's summary of the statistical position shows stocks in the United States and Cuba together of 170,023 tons, against 162,933 tons last week and 233,570 tons last year, a decrease of 16,050 tons under last year.

STATISTICS BY SPECIAL CABLES—Cuba. The six principal ports: Receipts, 1,500, exports, 4,300; stock, 24,000 tons, against 61,000 tons last year, two centrals grinding aga'inst none last year.

Europe.—Stocks in Europe, 82,000 tons, against 1,007,000 tons last week, and 1,067,493 tons last year. Total stocks of Europe and America, 1,062,023 tons, against 1,279,933 tons last week, and 1,062,020 tons last year at the same uneven dates, and 1,10,634 tons, at even date of July 1st last year. The deficiency of stock is 240,057 tons, against a deficiency of 326,736 tons last week, and an excess of 56,023 tons December 28th, 1893.

RAWS.—A continuation of the remarkably favorable conditions in the sugar world for high prices for sugar caused a further rise of 1-16 per pound to be paid this week. All available sugars at this price were readily taken and at the close sellers are holding for 1-16 per pound to her advance, with fair prospect of obtaining it. The receipts fell off 11,000 ton from the previous week, which is a hint to sellers to remain firm.

New Java sugars of June shipment and low cost will begin to arrive in moderate quantities only during August, an early Louisiana cane and Michigan beet sugar crop in September. These crops may not be marketed at present prices until the extraordinary conditions of the trade continue in full force, which is not likely. For the present, however, all the prospects are favorable for full maintenance of prices, and even further improvement during the next six or eight weeks as the available supply, meanwhile, is uncomfortably small. By the middle of September, however, large receipts of Java sugars may be expected and the shippers will experience some relief.

REFINED.—Following the rise in raw, a 10c per 100 pounds advance in refined was made, and even at this advance, which brings the difference between raws and refined to 1.05c per pound, the demand is but slightly checked. There is a free chance for refined until the domestic crops of sugar appear late in September, and buyers will no doubt be protected in prices until then. 1.05c is not the largest difference known in the trade; the difference has occasionally been 1.25c per 100 pounds. However, at 1.05c it may be well to begin to use some caution in purchases beyond September. Orders are taken at present prices for delivery up to August 31st. The American refinery's shipments are delayed about three weeks while Howell and Arbuckle's deliveries are behind about one week. Soft grades, Nos 3 to 16, are shaded 10 points. Market closes strong with upward tendency.

SUGAR IN WALL STREET.—The bull pool marked sugar up to \$124^{1/2} on favorable combination of a good general market and good sugar trade conditions. It is not well to have over confidence, however. The right people are not in the movement perhaps and before November it may be bought much lower. Refiners are making "hay while the sun shines," but it is not to be expected that Louis'ana and beet sugar interests will participate in present scale of profits when they begin marketing in September. Sugar stock closed at \$123^{1/2}, and should continue strong under present influences until the bull pool liquidates. Six per cent dividends in doubtless the rate for this year, say equal 6 per cent at \$120.

in them from present species. Dall says, "The conclusion to which I came was that the whole mass of Diamond Head had been slowly deposited in comparatively shallow water, and gradually elevated. The ejection of material at first must have been intermittent with long quiescent periods, to enable the shore to have been repopulated with mollusks and corals." Those mollusks and corals are found in the layers of breccia and were evidently fragments of the coral reef through which the eruption of the crater had torn its vent.

Mr. Dall evidently lacks the proper conception of the process of formation of a tufa cone like Diamond Head. That process is extremely rapid. The hot mud is driven high into the air, and falls in vast showers around the vent, building up a ring of soft, laminated tufa rock, which at once cements and hardens. If the showers of mud were intermittent, with long quiet periods intervening, that would be evidenced by layers of soil interposed between the laminae or strata of tufa, which is not the case. Diamond Head was evidently the product of a single gigantic explosion, and not of a protracted succession of volcanic activities. It is older than the Koko Heads, because more deeply buried by weathering, but cannot be older than the Pliocene. Mr. Dall may be correct in referring to the extinct fossil species of oyster found in some Pearl Harbor beds, to the Pliocene. But he seems to go very far, in saying that "it is probable that Oahu was land, inhabited by animals, as early as the Eocene." The immense erosions of Oahu prove a great antiquity—but, the Eocene?

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